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"HE . . . TOOK THE INITIATIVE OUT OF THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY": MARSHAL FOCH—BY SIR WILLIAM ORPEN.

What we owe to the genius of Marshal Foch was well put the other day by Mr. Bonar Law. "The Germans," he said, "had arranged a great offensive in Champagne for July 15. Marshal Foch knew their plans. The attack took place, but, instead of concentrating his troops in front of the attacking forces, Marshal Foch put all his

reserves on the right flank of the attacking army, and took the initiative out of the hands of the enemy. . . . Concentrated against the British front was an overwhelming mass of Germans. To carry out his plan, British troops were moved down to assist Marshal Foch. To take such risks wisely, is the sign of a great commander."

FROM THE PAINTING BY SIR WILLIAM ORPEN. REPRODUCTION BY PERMISSION OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION. COPYRIGHTED IN THE U.S.A. AND CANADA.



## HELPING TO FREE 1000 SQUARE MILES OF FRANCE: BRITISH FORCES.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



MAKING THE WAY EASIER FOR THE TRANSPORT OF SUPPLIES AND AMMUNITION: CANADIAN ENGINEERS CONSTRUCTING A "CORDUROY" ROAD THROUGH A CAPTURED VILLAGE.



THE ENGLISH FIGHTING-LINE: LINCOLNS IN A TRENCH JUST CAPTURED—READY FOR THE ENEMY'S RETURN.



LINKING UP THE BATTLE-FRONT WITH HEADQUARTERS: AUSTRALIAN SIGNALLEERS LAYING TELEPHONE WIRES.



AT A CANADIAN CASUALTY CLEARING STATION NEAR ARRAS AFTER AN ADVANCE: DOCTORS ATTENDING TO THE WOUNDED BESIDE A LIGHT RAILWAY.

British victories on the Western Front alone, in which men both from this country and the overseas Dominions have shared, have followed each other with such bewildering frequency of late that it has been difficult to realise the total results achieved. Speaking at the Guildhall on September 30, Mr. Bonar Law gave a general outline of what had up to then been accomplished. "Since July 18," he said, "the British forces—by which

I mean the British Empire forces—have recovered for France 1000 square miles of territory. They have recaptured 250 French villages, and they have captured more than 120,000 German prisoners." Truly, as he said, it was "a wonderful record." In the above photographs some of the men who achieved it—English, Canadian, and Australian—are seen carrying out their respective duties, and thereby contributing to these magnificent results.



# WHERE THE HINDENBURG LINE WAS BROKEN: QUÉANT AND INCHEY.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



WHERE THE DROCOURT-QUÉANT (OR "SWITCH") LINE WAS STORMED: THE WRECKED CHURCH AND VILLAGE OF QUÉANT.



"INCHEY AND MŒUVRES . . . STILL BEAR SOME RESEMBLANCE TO VILLAGES": A VIEW OF INCHEY, BEYOND THE HINDENBURG LINE.

Inchy is a village close to Mœuvres (of famous memory) and the Canal du Nord, while Quéant lies some three miles to the west. They were captured in the advance towards Cambrai of September 3, when the Hindenburg Line was first broken, at its junction with the Drocourt-Quéant or "Switch" Line. Mr. Perry Robinson, describing the fighting there, writes: "The Germans were still in possession of their formidable defence lines. Driving south-eastward from their positions out of Inchy Wood (which, in spite of its

name, is 3000 yards north-east of the village of Inchy), the Naval Division swept down the slopes east of Pronville, so cutting off both that place and Quéant. . . . The enemy made little resistance. . . . The Germans did not have time to do their usual thorough wiping out of villages before they fled. Inchy and Mœuvres still, I am told, bear some resemblance to villages, with real streets, between fairly recognisable houses." Quéant, as our upper photograph shows, suffered more severely.



## A MODEL HEALTH CENTRE: SIR BERTRAND DAWSON'S PLAN. (See Illustration on Page 403.)

"THE health of the people," said Mr Lloyd George recently, in forecasting the problems of reconstruction after the war, "is the secret of national efficiency and national recuperation." The results of medical examination of recruits showed, he explained, that if the State had taken proper care of the physical fitness of the people, a million more men would have been available for military service. The proposed Ministry of Health would take this vital matter in hand.

Meantime, an extremely interesting and valuable contribution to the discussion of the question has been made by Major-General Sir Bertrand Dawson, of the Army Medical Service, Physician-in-Ordinary to the King, and Physician to the London Hospital, in his Cavendish Lectures recently delivered before the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society. They are easily accessible in a sixpenny pamphlet entitled "The Nation's Welfare. The Future of the Medical Profession" (Cassell), which should be read by everyone interested in the question of public health.

The author reviews the whole subject with great breadth of sympathy and imagination, and makes many practical suggestions regarding hospitals and their staffs, general practitioners, and the future relations between the medical profession and the State. The most interesting of his schemes—that for the establishment of Model Health Centres on the outskirts of towns and cities—is explained in an appendix, with a diagram drawn by Major Biddulph-Pinchard, R.A.F. A full-page drawing made from it appears on another page of this number, with explanatory notes.

Sir Bertrand Dawson emphasises the importance of physical culture and games, for which he would have the Health Authority provide grounds at every such centre, in charge of a doctor who has specialised in physical training. "The Playing Ground," he writes, "is an important part of the scheme. Here exercises and games designed to secure physical fitness and beauty, and to remedy defects, would be directed by skilled instructors. Here, too, provision would be made for our national

games under conditions of true sportsmanship, and detached from undesirable over-growths. These Playing Grounds must not be confused with public recreation grounds. They are not places in which to loiter about in idleness, but rather places of pleasurable and ordered occupation where the spheres of Health and Education meet, and where body and mind are taught to work together in the happiness of concentrated effort.

"In the Curative Clinic lapses from health are restored. In the Preventive Clinic, lapses are prevented. In the Playing Ground, health in its perfection is sought after, as an active and not only a passive conception. Health in its fullest sense means vitality, endurance, the joy to be up and doing, training the mind to think well and act quickly, and of the character to 'play the game.' It carries with it the happiness of effort in a common cause which is the basis of sympathy and service. These are the things a community should provide for its youth. It is influence, not preaching, which makes good citizens."

## THE FUTURE OF GERMANY'S COLONIES.

By MAJOR W. WHITTALL.

THAT the erstwhile German colonies can be returned to their former owners at the end of the war is unthinkable. This is a fundamental proposition with which the majority of thinking people will agree almost without question. So deeply rooted is this conviction that it would almost seem superfluous to adduce confirmatory arguments. When the subject is further examined, however, it will be seen that there is a real need for a deeper understanding of the questions involved than is at the moment possessed by the mass of the Allied peoples. It is probably true to say that most people have based their conviction upon the knowledge that Germany as a colonising Power has been not so much a failure as a deep discredit to civilisation, and that to hand back to her maladministration some millions of her former subjects would be unfair to the latter and utterly repugnant to the Allied sense of justice. That is perfectly true, and would be a good argument by itself, were it not that there are other and even more cogent reasons still against our allowing Germany to own a square mile of territory outside of the European possessions which will be left to her after the settlement following the cessation of hostilities. There is a round dozen of such reasons, but for the moment we need concern ourselves with one only, which is the most powerful and convincing of all.

The Allied Powers are waging this war not only in defence of the liberties which were directly and immediately threatened by Germany when, at her own chosen moment, she let loose a well-nigh universal war, with the design of imposing her will on the free peoples of the world, but in order that never again shall Germany be given an opportunity of bidding for the domination she has so narrowly failed to achieve in this war. In a word, we are fighting for future security, and, unless we make absolutely certain of that, all our sacrifices will have been in vain—we shall have grasped at a shadow.

As the prospects of a German victory become more and more remote, so German statesmen and publicists lay greater stress on the claim that, whatever the terms of settlement of the war may be, they must include the return of the colonies. Hindenburg says: "Without colonies there is no security as regards raw materials; without raw materials there can be no industry; and without industry there can be no prosperity." The answer to that is that the total exports of raw materials from Germany's African colonies before the war amounted in value to no more than £3,000,000

per annum. Obviously, Germany does not want her colonies back for the sake of the raw materials she obtains from them. These she can obtain, like any other non-colonial Power, in the open markets of the world. Ludendorff, the Crown Prince, Count Hertling, and others have said the same thing in almost identical words; but it was left to Captain von Weise, one of the German official orators, to disclose the naked truth. Speaking to a Berlin audience, he said: "We need colonies in the Pacific for military and strategic reasons; we need naval bases." Why does Germany, who has expressed her agreement with the principles of disarmament, need colonies in which to establish naval bases? The answer is perfectly clear, to be read by all: in order to prepare a future war which will give her what she has failed to achieve in this.

The intent is clear: we can see the thread running through every utterance of the leaders of the Pan-Germans when they set out to discuss the future policy of the German Empire. Admiral von Capelle, in the Reichstag on May 11 last, said: "Our whole war industry will be used for building submarines, and precautions will be taken to see that for years to come there shall be no slackening in the regular delivery of new submarines." Why? Because Germany, no longer hoping to win this war, sees that science has placed in her hands a new weapon which, if we give her back her colonies and allow her time, will afford her the tempting prospect of being able to subject to her will the free nations of the world by the bringing about of a complete stoppage of maritime traffic. Could she accomplish this? If we look at the chart (on the opposite page) on which are plotted the radii covered by submarines of existing types, supposedly based on Germany herself and on her former colonial ports, we shall see that every marine trade route, excepting the coastwise traffic lanes on the western side of the American continent, is within the sphere of action; while the most important are actually twice covered by the overlapping radii of submarine craft operating from separate bases. We see, too, the significance of Captain von Weise's demand that Germany shall have naval bases in the Pacific—obviously that she may at her will close the western American waters to coastal navigation.

In the endeavour to appreciate Germany's objects we must avoid the error of thinking of naval war in terms of battles. Naval war in reality centres round the control of communications. Denial of the right of way to the enemy and the

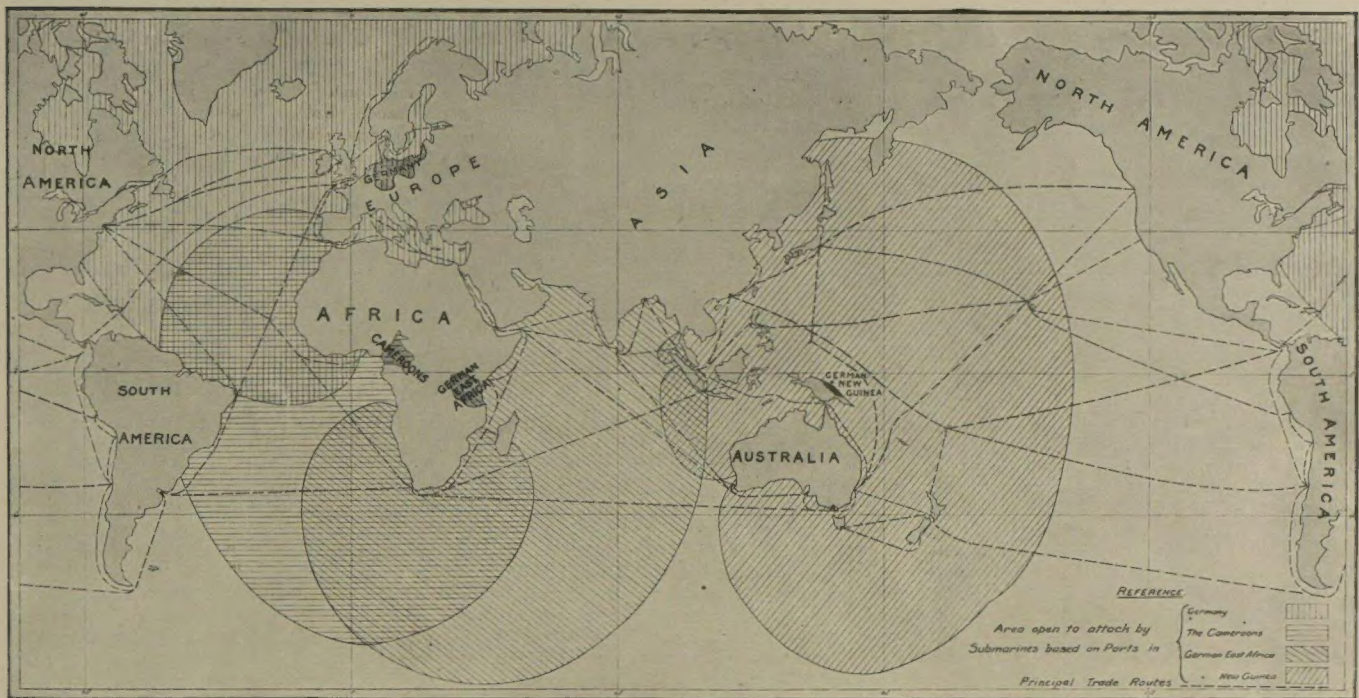
maintenance of our own highways—that is the final aim and object of naval war. Battle fleets, with their attendant cruisers and flotillas, are only a means to that end. In the present war the enemy's battle fleet refuses action, being the weaker; and so it comes about that the Allied battle fleets hold the ring for the submarine and anti-submarine forces to fight out the battle for the control of communications.

During the present war Germany's submarines have been entirely based on the North Sea ports; but, comparatively restricted as they are in their radius of activity, we are compelled to keep in commission over 10,000 craft of all kinds to deal with the menace to our sea communications. It is hardly necessary to labour the point that, if the German colonies were returned and Germany allowed to establish powerful submarine bases overseas, the task of keeping down their activities in a future war would be one of insuperable difficulty, and it would not be long before Germany had the world at her feet.

Even if we rule out the ultimate conclusion that, given the opportunity, Germany would make another bid for world-power, the menace consequent upon her possession of overseas bases would entail a crushing burden upon Great Britain in the shape of enormously increased Naval Estimates in preparation to meet the possible danger of war against the world's maritime traffic. One of the main objects for which we are fighting is the reduction, not the increase, of the intolerable burden of armaments; and it is abundantly clear that if we present Germany with the potentialities for mischief, we shall have failed in this end. There can be no question of "guarantees," which are entirely valueless when they are tendered by a Power which we know from experience regards them merely as scraps of paper to be torn up when it suits her interests. There is only one way in which a poisonous snake can be rendered harmless, short of killing it; and that is by the extraction of its fangs.

There are, as has already been said, many other reasons against allowing an aggressive Germany again to become a colonial Power, and these may be dealt with subsequently; but, if we take our stand on the vital question of future security of the peace of the world, we shall be fully justified on the one ground alone in a firm refusal to put temptation in her way by presenting her with the means of waging another and possibly successful war against the free nations of the world.

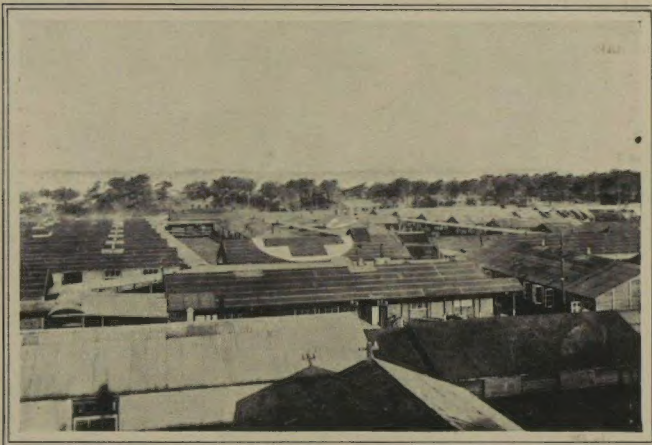


*The Most Vital Reason for Not Returning Germany's Colonies: The U-Boat Menace.*

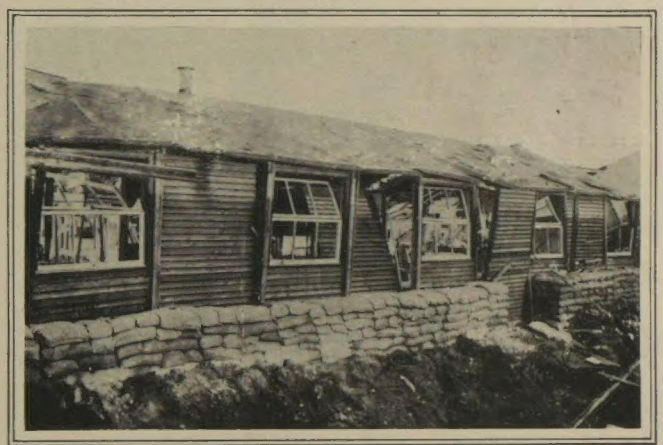
GERMANY'S PLAN TO USE HER RESTORED COLONIES AS SUBMARINE BASES: A CHART SHOWING HOW SHE COULD DOMINATE THE WORLD'S MARITIME TRAFFIC.

In the article opposite Mr. Whittall demonstrates conclusively the vital importance of not restoring to Germany her conquered colonies. Referring to the above chart, which illustrates his warning, he writes: "Every marine trade route, excepting the coastwise

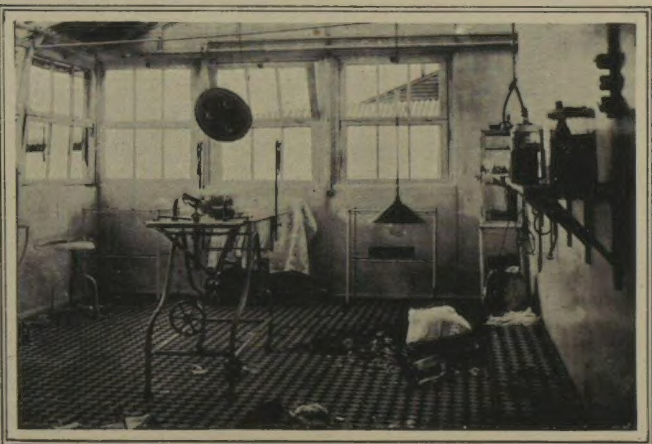
traffic lanes on the western side of the American continent, is within the sphere of action; while the most important are actually twice covered by overlapping radii. . . . If the German colonies were returned it would not be long before Germany had the world at her feet."

*After a German Air-Raid: Bomb Damage to a British Hospital at the Front.*

SHOWING RED CROSSES ON THE ROOFS; AND DAMAGED BUILDINGS.  
A ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION HOSPITAL IN FRANCE.



AFTER A BOMBING ATTACK BY ENEMY AIRCRAFT: THE EXTERIOR OF A DAMAGED  
WARD AT THE HOSPITAL.



DAMAGED BY THE CONCUSSION OF THE EXPLODING BOMBS:  
THE INTERIOR OF AN OPERATING-ROOM.



WAR ON THE WOUNDED: WRECKAGE IN THE INTERIOR OF ONE  
OF THE HOSPITAL WARDS.

Hospitals at the front and on the lines of communication have frequently suffered from the attacks of enemy aircraft. There were some grievous occurrences of this kind in May and June, and more recently a hospital of the American Friends' Ambulance similarly suffered. An American Red Cross official, who had a narrow escape, wrote:

"I went to the hospital to see the men who were hurt. I found that the King of England, who happened to be in the neighbourhood, had already been there to extend his sympathy." It was during his Majesty's visit to the front, and, incidentally, shows the risks he ran. Here we illustrate air-raid damage at a St. John's Ambulance Hospital.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE prospect of the Allies is not only brighter in its hopes, but broader in its ideals. We have a clearer assurance not only that we shall be able to do our work, but that it will be a great work—greater than seemed probable to most people at most stages of the struggle. We shall not be forced to follow those who bade us be content with barely saving Belgium, or sometimes even bade us be content with barely saving Britain. And the best proof of it is in what they themselves are now saying. The very men who said our aims were merely militarist and materialist have begun to cry aloud the very contrary in their despair.

Those who lamented our selfishness are now lamenting our unselfishness. They reproach us with idealism, they accuse us of altruism, they positively taunt us with a tenderness for abstract principles and remote peoples. They have no argument left but an abject cry to us to save our skins, to save our money, to save every base interest we have ever been abused for saving, from the devouring idealism of a desire to set the nations free. Here is a passage about the liberation of the Czechs from the ablest and most authoritative organ of the party of compromise, and the reader can judge for himself whether my description is exaggerated. "There are British interests in this war—what British interest does this large and cloudy idealism serve? Our straitened finance? Our impoverished shipping? Our dwindling youth?" Needless to say, the writer goes on to say something about the interests of humanity; but about these he is much vaguer than the vagueness which he claims to criticise. He says we are guilty of idealism. We bow our acknowledgments. He says it is a large idealism. We accept the compliment. But when he says it is a cloudy idealism we submit that it cannot possibly be so cloudy as his own idealism, even by his own argument. Only a moment before he had said, in a shocked voice, "But Czecho-Slovakia is pure nationalism." We can again accept without grave humiliation the accusation of purity. It is indeed pure nationalism—that is, unmixed and uncorrupted nationalism, a perfectly clear policy, founded on a perfectly clear principle. It proposes that there should be marked out and recognised a definite domain of a definite shape, with definite frontiers, and definite forms of self-government. This is certainly in one sense idealism, since such patriotic independence and dignity is a permanent human ideal. But it most certainly is not cloudy idealism, upon any conceivable view of its merits. It may be a fantastic, a frantic, a Utopian and

Quixotic supposition that Bohemia might belong to the Bohemians, as Poland might belong to the Poles. But it certainly is not an indefinite or incomprehensible proposition. It certainly is not so indefinite as the very plan, if it can be called a plan, which this writer has just been praising, and of which he can only say that it is "a plan which aims ultimately at unity through internationalism." This is not really an objection that any rational man can bring against Czecho-Slovakia, and it is not really the objection that this writer does bring against it. His real objections to fighting for a free Bohemia are expressed, with brutal sincerity, in much shorter and plainer sentences. It will not serve any British interest. It will not enlarge our finances—that is, give us any financial advantage. It will not increase the number of our ships, or increase the mass and value

As has been already said, the reconstruction of Europe by the building of real nations like Bohemia and Poland is a high ideal, and may well, therefore, be a hard ideal; it most certainly is not a hazy ideal. The truly noble quality of nationalism, as distinct both from internationalism and imperialism, is precisely that it does carve out clear shapes, like those made by an artist in architecture or sculpture. The internationalist and the imperialist are not only similar men, but even the same men. There is no country which the Imperialist may not claim to conquer in order to convert. There is no country which the Internationalist may not claim to convert in order to conquer. Whether it is called international law or imperial law, it is the very soul and essence of all lawlessness. Against all such amorphous anarchy stands that great and positive creation of

Christendom, the nation, with its standards of liberty and loyalty, with its limits of reason and proportion. More than a hundred years ago, a great crime was committed against this sacred substance and identity by the imperial anarchy of Prussia. It was done to Poland; but it might as justly or reasonably have been done to England. We might have been forced, generation after generation, to remain Englishmen without England. But we should have remained Englishmen, as the Poles have remained Poles without Poland. Yorkshire and East Anglia might be given to Germany, Wessex and Sussex to France, Lancashire and the Midlands to America—but England would have been more intense for being invisible, and none would ever have persuaded us that a

nation is a name. And if, at the other side of Europe, a united Poland or a united Bohemia had come charging to our rescue with all their chivalry, it is possible that we should not have rebuked them for their large and cloudy idealism.

#### OUR SUPPLEMENT: THE SURRENDER OF BULGARIA.

IN a special Supplement to this number, we illustrate various subjects connected with the surrender of Bulgaria. We may recall that on Sept. 28 it was announced that the Bulgarian authorities had asked for an armistice with a view to the negotiation of peace. General Franchet d'Esperey, the Allied Commander-in-Chief, declined to grant an armistice or to suspend hostilities, but consented to receive the Bulgarian representatives. In due course they arrived at Salonika, and on the afternoon of Sept. 30 the news was published in London that Bulgaria had agreed to unconditional surrender.



THE LORD MAYOR-ELECT: SIR HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL (BAREHEADED) WITH THE RETIRING LORD MAYOR, AT THE GUILDHALL.

Sir Horace Marshall is head of the well-known firm of wholesale newspaper, agents, Messrs. Horace Marshall and Son. He is here seen with Sir Charles Hanson, the retiring Lord Mayor, was knighted on the occasion of King Edward's Coronation.

Photograph by Sport and General.

of our mercantile shipping. And it will not console, with any such solid advantages, the mourners of those dead men who were moved by so cloudy an idealism as to dream that they died for liberty.

I am glad of the contradiction, because it is a compliment. It is not, as I have often pointed out, by any means the only contradiction in which the apostles of compromise are involved. They have a very noticeable habit of saying two contrary things at once against the war, so as to suggest that they would say anything against the war. But all their inconsistencies, with which I have dealt more in detail on other occasions, centre round the great inconsistency involved on this occasion. It is the gross inconsistency—or rather, the gross injustice—of first saying that England had only selfish aims arranged by secret diplomacy, and then forbidding England to pursue great and generous aims, with no reward but honour and the applause of men set free.



# CURIOUS THINGS OF WAR: ON THE WESTERN FRONT AND ITALY.

BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



THE LAST RESTING-PLACE OF A NUMBER OF GALLANT STEEDS: A CEMETERY FOR MILITARY HORSES IN ITALY.



TRENCH-WARFARE IN ITS MORE MOBILE FORM: A PACK-MULE AT THE BRITISH TRENCH-MORTAR SCHOOL IN ITALY.



THE TRENCH-MORTAR AS A MOBILE ARM: A NEW TYPE OF "FIELD" ARTILLERY ON THE WESTERN FRONT, WITH THE NEW ZEALANDERS.



BRITISH INFORMATION FOR THE ENEMY: REGISTERING THE DIRECTION OF THE WIND, TO NOTE WHERE PROPAGANDA-CARRYING BALLOONS SHOULD FALL.



BRITISH INFORMATION FOR THE ENEMY: RELEASING TWO BRITISH PROPAGANDA-CARRYING BALLOONS WITH MESSAGES, ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

With regard to the two last photographs on this page, it may be noted that British propaganda has proved a great annoyance to the enemy—for it tells the truth. Only the other day, for example, the Deputy Commander of the 7th German Army Corps issued a statement saying that Entente propaganda was being dropped not only in the German lines, but among the German people in the interior. "These leaflets," he said, "are mostly

dropped over the country, in paper or indiarubber toy-balloons, by means of a mechanical dropping apparatus, and they are further spread by enemy agents." . . . It is . . . emphatically pointed out that it is the patriotic duty of every German in whose hands such leaflets, paper balloons, or indiarubber balloons fall, to deliver them to the nearest police authorities, and to denounce to the police the agents who spread such leaflets."





## XI.—VITAL MISCELLANY.

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By Edward Marshall.

**D**URING the first years of Britain's war New York read with fascinated interest the little things about your life here—that life so suddenly, so completely, so gloriously disorganised by the greatest unexpected effort any cityful ever was called upon to make. New York, now, is passing through a somewhat similar experience—modified, it is true, by distance; but, if I may be pardoned the statement, intensified by a more energetic psychology.

I have been told that the grim, naked facts of war were not brought home to London till the

hats and fur coats during working hours, for New York in winter often has weeks colder than London ever knew.

Food-rationing is general, but voluntary, throughout the United States. Indeed, voluntary economy has gone further than is necessary, and in some instances the public maintains a very much decreased consumption which shows not the slightest sign of variation, in spite of the Government's announcement of its necessity. This worries dealers, who fear a general discovery that people are more comfortable and fit under a curtailed diet. In New York one eats beefsteak no oftener than once a week.

The railway dining-car service (important journeys in America are sometimes six days long) has been curtailed greatly, to save haulage of the carriages. Travellers are asked to eat before they board the trains. On long hauls through territory unprovided with good restaurants, as in the desert territory of Arizona and New Mexico and elsewhere, dining-cars are operated with reduced bills-of-fare. Railway travel has been much restricted to save coal and keep tracks clear for troops and munitions.

Thousands of Germans in America have proved their loyalty by enlisting, and many others by patriotic war-work, and these are honoured; but tens of thousands are apprehensively discreet as a result of merciless internments. The German Press has disappeared save for a few German-language newspapers which have become real propaganda agents for the Allies. All are watched with intense scrutiny.

There is reason for exemplary discretion on the part of Germans in impetuous America. Many have been roughly handled; individuals have been ejected by other diners even from the best restaurants for very mild anti-war remarks; private citizens throughout the country have formed "The Security League," which listens and watches everywhere, instantly reporting anything inimical to the Allies. Its especial business is investigation of rumours of pro-Germanism, and reporting genuine cases to the authorities, whose action is both quick and drastic. The League can be telephoned to without charge at any hour, and very promptly will send officers to pick up any man or woman who has expressed disloyalty or done anything against the interests of the war. Thousands of dangerous characters have been quietly taken into custody and interned as the result of this unofficial agency's effort.

Everywhere, in cities, towns, and even remote rural districts, amazing education and stimulation progresses. Every town, small though it may be, has developed its quota of "four-minute" speakers, professional and business men, ordinary citizens; and each evening and every Sunday they work every nook and cranny of the United States, warning against German propaganda, urging economy and saving, encouraging the purchase of Government securities, intensifying agriculture, and in other useful effort. Women by tens of thousands work similarly, strive with their own sex, begging the thoughtless to be thoughtful.

The selective draft affecting every man from twenty-one to thirty-one revealed few shirkers outside the criminal and semi-criminal classes; and even these registered and were classified because they could not help themselves. The "drag-net" was very finely meshed—and is. Local boards have not been wholly free from scandals, but drastic punishment reduces them to a vanishing minimum.

A State registration of man-power between the ages of eighteen and fifty-six is additional to the draft. In some States, including New York, each registrant is given a card, and the police have authority to demand its production at any time.

The National Draft works well. Before Sept. 12, the first registration day, Provost-General Crowder assigned about 3000 men from the Army, Navy, and Security League to "cover" New York, finally cleaning up all slackers in preparation for the next draft, which will be national and will take all men from eighteen to forty-five. No man or place was missed in the great round-up. Motor-cars were stopped, trams, underground trains, shops, saloons, parks, hotels, boarding-houses, lodging-houses—all were searched, and each man asked to show his registration card. If he had none he was taken to the nearest allotted place



WITH THE AMERICANS IN THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT: A COMPANY OF ENGINEERS RETURNING FROM WORK IN THE FRONT LINE, WITH THEIR COLOUR AND THE AMERICAN FLAG.

first air-raids occurred. In the same sense they have not been brought home to New York at all, and are unlikely to be, for Germany probably can devise no direct stroke at that very distant city. But for its inhabitants to have been a little worried when German submarines began to operate almost within sight of its majestically piled skyscrapers was natural. They had in mind the British coast towns, Hunnishly attacked. Only a super-U-boat could cross the sea at all—and how super can a U-boat be?

Experts declared that any one of them might bring across the ocean a great seaplane, knocked down, which, in favourable circumstances, might be assembled, launched, and sent to bomb New York; with the certainty, of course, that it never could return—but have not airmen taken since desperate chances in attacks on London? Indeed, do not all airmen take such chances? The scare, however, affected only an infinitesimal portion of New York's population, and even with them lasted only forty-eight hours or thereabouts.

The modifications of electric and gas-light displays (which in New York ever have been infinitely lavish), occurring at about the same time, had no connection with the U-boats, but were measures of economy, due to the coal shortage. Now street-signs and shop-windows are dark three nights of every week, unoccupied rooms are not lighted, and other economies resulting in a total saving of 25 per cent. have been effected. Underground and street railways operate as usual.

This year the shortage may recur, for the great drain of export has increased. There is labour scarcity at the mines, and abnormal cold and snow may keep up the railways as they did last year. Consumers were asked to get their winter's coal into their bins in August; many did so. Those who did not are likely to live chillily. Salesmen and girls and office workers may need



WITH THE AMERICANS IN THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT: "DOUGHBOYS" SUBSTITUTING "WILSON, U.S.A." FOR "HINDENBURG STRASSE" AT THE ENTRANCE TO A VILLAGE.

for examination, and if there he did not clear his case he was taken to a police-station.

Presently suspects became so numerous that the vast armouries, which are drill-halls for the State troops and are numerous in New York and other cities, were opened. Men resisting were subdued, bound, and carted off like logs on trucks—great loads of them, principally foreigners. If any proved to be a slacker, he became a soldier in amazingly quick time.



## TO THE BATTLE-CRY OF "LUSITANIA!" THE GREAT AMERICAN ADVANCE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY U.S.A. SIGNAL CORPS.



RESTING AFTER A VICTORIOUS OFFENSIVE: AMERICAN TROOPS OCCUPYING GROUND TAKEN FROM THE GERMANS.



THE LIBERATION OF LORRAINE: AMERICAN COLUMNS ON THE MARCH—SHOWING THE HEIGHTS OF MONTSEC, WHICH THEY HAD CAPTURED.



THE VICTORIOUS AMERICAN 1ST ARMY IN FRANCE: GETTING A CONVOY OF MUNITIONS UP A DIFFICULT PIECE OF ROAD.

In the region of Verdun the 1st American Army, under General Pershing, recently made another victorious advance, in co-operation with the French. An American communiqué of September 27 stated: "The captured material includes over 100 guns, of which 12 are of heavy calibre, many trench-mortars, and hundreds of machine-guns. The number of prisoners has risen to over 8000, including 125 officers." On the next day an

American official report said: "The attack continues to develop successfully. More than 20 towns and enormous quantities of material have fallen into our hands. The number of prisoners continues to increase." The battle-cry of "Lusitania!" was frequently heard as the American troops advanced. The above photographs, of course, do not illustrate the most recent fighting, but are typical of American troops in action.



# THE WORLD OF FLIGHT

## FLYING IN PEACE TIME.

By C. G. GREY,

Editor of "The Aeroplane."

THERE are those among us whom the French call gracefully the *servants d'aviation*, who believe that the Golden Age of flying is to come immediately on the declaration of peace. They are chiefly the new-comers, who, like so many converts, have become fanatics and are now *plus royalistes que le roi*. Old hands like oneself, who have lived, thought, and dreamed nothing but aviation for the past ten years, suffer from no such illusions. We have seen too many booms and slumps in other industries before the war, besides at least one little boom and a corresponding slump in aviation in 1910, to think that the present war-boom in the aircraft industry is going to continue, let alone increase, when the war ends.

Our faith in the future of flying is in no wise lessened by the certain knowledge that immediately peace is declared there will be a colossal slump in the production of aircraft. A civil aerial transport boom will come in due course, but before it comes there must, in the nature of things, be what an old servant of one's youth used to call "an 'owling ' hiatus." How long that hiatus will continue to howl will depend primarily on the honesty, patriotism, and intelligence of whatever Government may happen to be in power at that period; and, secondarily, on the energy and enterprise of the aircraft manufacturers.

The cheery optimist pictures to himself the days of aeronautical gladness immediately fighting ceases. In his idea the Government will at once prepare for war in the best possible way by making war impossible. That is to say, General Branner's dictum will be followed, and we shall build such an Air Fleet that no other nation will dare to attack us for fear of the consequences. Also, vast aerial postal services all over the world will be run by adequately capitalised transport companies, so well subsidised by the Post Office that they will be able to carry passengers at such reasonable fares as to compete with rail and steam-ship routes. Then all the well-to-do young men now in the King's armed forces, their racial love of adventure stirred by their war experiences, will take enthusiastically to flying to relieve the boredom of a peaceful life. There will be local aerial race-meetings every week. There will be our Aerial Derby, our Circuit of Britain, our Transatlantic Championship, and other classic races every year. There will also be great international races between the capital cities of the world. And a World's Championship race completely round the world. Incidentally, such a race was actually planned in America and the route mapped out before the war. All this popularising of flying—still according to the enthusiast—will be followed by an immense demand for private aeroplanes. The wealthy youth will keep his two-seater for the edification of his lady friends. The popular actress will keep her *aeroplane-de-luxe*, as she now keeps her white-enamelled, gilt-edged automobile, and will be piloted by a gorgeously liveried aerial chauffeur—an ex-N.C.O. pilot R.A.F., presumably. The

comfortable business-man will keep his multiple-engined family aeroplane, and will take the said family to the Cornish coast for the week-end, as he took them to Brighton or Worthing by car before the war; or he will tour the Riviera and Algiers and the Levant, as he formerly toured the châteaux of the Loire. Which is all precisely as it should be, and could be, and might be, if the majority of the people of this country were sane, far-sighted individuals with progressive ideas. Unfortunately, we are not. We are eminently conservative—in the non-political sense. What will

increased; and that will limit civilian flying and sporting competitions. Civilian flying may even be forbidden altogether for a period, through a popular outcry against flying on account of its dangers to the public. The air-hog will be the object of popular aversion.

Also, when the Government really sets to work after the war to gather taxes to redeem War Loan securities, there will be few people sufficiently rich to keep an aeroplane of the present type at present prices, and only by the vastly increased use of aeroplanes and engines can it become possible to produce in such quantities as to bring the price within reach of the ordinary well-to-do civilian. Few people would keep cars to-day if prices ranged between £2000 and £20,000 apiece, as do the prices of aeroplanes. Yet, if the quantities could be sold, it would be possible to sell a decent aeroplane for £500 or so.

The sole remaining hope of the aircraft industry seems to be officially approved civil aerial transport. It remains to be seen whether the various aerial transport companies already registered will be allowed to operate freely, without being strangled by official restrictions. It is highly probable that the great aerial postal routes will be operated by the Allied Governments in co-operation. War aeroplanes and ex-Service pilots will probably do the flying, and former air-mechanics of the various Flying Services will prefer to remain in safe if poorly paid Government jobs rather than chance their luck in the chaos of the post-war labour market.

Very enterprising firms, who have sufficient funds saved up after paying excess-profit duty, may find a market for their products and employment for ex-Service aviators and mechanics in neutral countries and in the British Overseas Dominions. There are vast capabilities for aeroplanes and hydro-aeroplanes in Canada, South America, Australia, China, Polynesia, and India. There will be keen, if friendly, competition for these markets between the aircraft industries of Great Britain, America, France, and Italy; and just as keen, but distinctly unfriendly, competition from the German industry. The British Government of the post-war period may prohibit the export of aircraft, as being munitions of war.

One has deliberately put the case at its worst in order to damp unreasoned enthusiasm. Probably in practice things will work out somewhere between the two extremes, as usual. But one does believe firmly that for an appreciable period after the outbreak of peace our aircraft industry will find itself

without orders, and factory hands and Service aviators without work. The only hope seems to be for the aircraft firms to start in to make doors and window-frames and house-fittings, and agricultural implements, and such things, so as to keep their factories going, and their work-people employed until such time as the slump passes and a boom arrives.



THE TRAINING OF R.A.F. CADETS: BOXING—ONE OF THE NUMEROUS SPORTS OFFICIALLY ENCOURAGED.—[Official Photograph.]

actually happen will more probably be something after the following fashion.

The reserve stock of aeroplanes for the R.A.F., which is always in readiness for emergencies—and stood us in such good stead after the retreat in March this year—will be big enough to supply all needs during the first year or two of peace, for crashes in peace-time will be comparatively few and far between. Therefore, except for a few



THE TRAINING OF R.A.F. CADETS: CHEERING CADETS WHO HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE MILITARY MEDAL. Official Photograph.

experimental aeroplanes, there will be no orders coming to aircraft manufacturers from the R.A.F. There will probably be a lot of talk about a League of Nations and universal disarmament, and hardly any question of building up a great Air Fleet.

The pre-war prohibitions against flying over certain areas will probably be revived, and may be



## AMPHIBIOUS AIRCRAFT: THE NEW FLYING-BOATS OF THE R.A.F.

DRAWN BY CHARLES DIXON.



LAUNCHING THE BOATS



TAKING OFF



FLIGHT

AT HOME IN TWO ELEMENTS—AIR AND WATER: THE NEW FLYING-BOATS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

The flying-boats, whose whole body, or fuselage, floats on the water, must be distinguished from the seaplane, which is merely an aeroplane with pontoon-floats and a tail-float, instead of a wheeled under-carriage and a tail-skid. In "All the World's Aircraft, 1918," Mr. C. G. Grey defines a flying-boat as "A hydroplane with which wings, empennage, and airscrew have been combined. Originated in America by Mr. Glen Curtiss." A hydroplane is described as "A motor-boat with a bottom designed so that it slides, or

'planes,' along the surface of the water. Not a flying machine of any sort." Under an illustration of a typical twin-engined flying-boat of the larger kind, the same writer says: "The crew occupy a regular cabin in the hull. Wing-tip floats are fitted to prevent submerging of the wing-tips when rolling; but the actual flotation is given by the hull, which fulfils the functions of a fuselage and floats combined." The drawings show flying-boats launched, 'taking off,' and in flight.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



# "THE POWER OF THE EAST" IN ALLIED HANDS: VLADIVOSTOK SCENES.



BRITISH TROOPS AT VLADIVOSTOK: MEN ON PARADE AT THEIR CAMPING GROUND.



IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP AT VLADIVOSTOK: CAPTURED GERMANS, AUSTRIANS, AND TURKS.



READY TO START FOR THE FRONT: A CZECH ARTILLERY COLUMN LEAVING VLADIVOSTOK.



CZECHS SALUTING THE WHITE ENSIGN: A CEREMONY ON THE QUAY AT VLADIVOSTOK.



THE BRITISH SOLDIER'S FIRST STEP ON RUSSIAN SOIL IN THE FAR EAST: TROOPS LANDING AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Vladivostok has grown very cosmopolitan since it became the base of Allied operations in the Far East. Describing it after a journey across Siberia, with other refugees, an Englishwoman who had served with the Russian Red Cross wrote recently in the "Times": "The town, although in the hands of the Bolsheviks, showed no great signs of disorder, nor was this surprising with the 'watch-dogs' of the Allies at its very door. Two Japanese men-of-war . . . lay in the harbour; in their vicinity a British and an American

cruiser were anchored. Vladivostok, which name signifies 'empire' (or power) of the East, was selected in 1860 by General Muravieff (then Governor of Eastern Siberia) as a naval base, and, besides being the greatest Russian port on the Pacific coast, is all-important now as the terminus to the Trans-Siberian Railway." Describing a general view of the harbour, she continues: "A long, zig-zag stretch of land lay to our right, winding away towards the ocean. One hill, dome-shaped, standing out more prominently

(Continued opposite.)



# "WATCH-DOGS OF THE ALLIES": SHIPS AND MEN AT VLADIVOSTOK.



SHOWING FORTIFIED HILLS IN THE DISTANCE: THE HARBOUR OF VLADIVOSTOK, WITH ALLIED WAR-SHIPS LYING AT ANCHOR.



A COMPOSITE UNIT FROM THE FORCES OF THREE ALLIED NATIONS: A SQUAD OF CZECHS, JAPANESE, AND BRITISH SEAMEN AT VLADIVOSTOK.

*Continued.*  
than the others, was dotted around its base with a number of white sheds. On the crest of the hill three small objects were clearly defined against the sky. They were Japanese guns. . . . Before many days had passed we had made the acquaintance of the crews of the British and American cruisers, and were greatly touched by their hospitality; but the *pièce de résistance* was left to the British Jack-tars. A true British tea-party! . . . One day news was brought of the murder of three Japanese merchants

by Red Guards. This justified the action of the Japanese authorities in landing troops without delay. . . . The British patrols excited the curiosity of the public to a great extent. The passers-by would gather on the pavements and watch them for hours swinging up and down the street with their firm, martial tread. . . . All would gaze on these sturdy, sun-burnt boys with respectful admiration." British troops, as well as French and American, have also been landed at Vladivostok.



## BREAKING THE HINDENBURG LINE: BRITISH FIELD ARTILLERYMEN TURNING CAPTURED GERMAN GUNS ON THE ENEMY.

DRAWN FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



## USING CAPTURED GUNS TO THICKEN THE BRITISH BARRAGE: A BRIGADE OF FIELD ARTILLERY AT WORK NEAR GOUZEAUCOURT DURING THE ADVANCE TOWARDS CAMBRAI.

Captured German guns were turned against their former owners in the advance towards Cambrai, during which the Hindenburg Line was broken near Trescault, between Gouzeaucourt and Maroing. The capture of the two last-named villages was announced in a British communiqué of September 28. Our drawing shows, in the left foreground, a German 77-mm. field gun being hauled out of its position by British soldiers, while in the centre another German 77-mm. (already turned round) is seen being fired by British gunners to strengthen the barrage. The ground is littered with enemy helmets, rifles, shells, shell-huskets, and debris of all descriptions, as well as dead Germans

and horses. On the extreme left is a British soldier carrying a Lewis gun, and just beyond him is a battery of British 18-pounders. Beyond that, again, is Harrincourt Wood, with German shells bursting. In the centre background, further, is another British 18-pounder battery in action, just beyond a small shrine standing in a clump of trees. A third 18-pounder battery in action is seen in the right background, with the tree-tops of Gouzeaucourt Wood appearing over the ridge, and a Tank on the extreme right. In the middle distance on the right are the banks of the road to Trescault, with a section of an 18-pounder battery moving forward. (Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)





THOUGH already, and recently, I have dealt with the menace of rats in our midst, I return to the same theme out of a sense of duty to my readers; since I want to draw attention to a pamphlet just issued on this vitally important matter by the Trustees of the British Museum of Natural History, constituting No. 8 of the "Economic Series" issued by this institution. The author, Mr. M. A. C. Hinton, is not only one of the greatest living authorities on all that pertains to rats and mice, from the natural-history point of view, but he has also made a most thorough and exhaustive study of those species which, in one way or another, affect the well-being of the human race. This side of the subject bristles with difficulties, and embraces a number of very different aspects, though all are closely inter-related, thus demanding subtle powers of analysis and sound judgment for their disentangling.

Within the space of some sixty pages, the author has contrived to present his readers not only with all the essential facts as to these animals, in so far as they affect our health, our crops, and our industries, but also with a broad general summary of the distinguishing features of all the species of rats and mice to be found in the British Islands, and of the main facts in regard to their origin and life-history. The farmer, the gardener, the tradesman, and the housekeeper should make a point of studying this pamphlet, for it is our bounden duty to make ourselves acquainted with the seriousness of the menace which confronts society, in the present hordes of rats and mice which now find harbourage, both in town and country, as a consequence of our indifference, or inability to realise how much is at stake. There can at least be no excuse for neglecting this duty on the score of cost, for the Trustees, anxious to arouse the public on this matter, have fixed the price at one shilling.

Though we have several native wild species of Muridae—the great family to which the rats and

### OUR ENEMY THE RAT.

with those of humanity. Human enterprise in all its phases, as well as human negligence, has disturbed the balance of nature in favour of these



FORMERLY COMPELLED TO FIGHT FOR AUSTRIA: ITALIAN IRREDENTISTS, NOW SERVING WITH THE ALLIES, REVIEWED AT PEKIN.—[Italian Naval Official Photograph.]

species, affording them an unnatural degree of protection from their many enemies, and a large and unmerited share of the world's food-stuffs, together with perfect travelling facilities; so that these pests have been enabled not only to invade every part of the civilised world, but also to spread into regions as yet untouched by the march of civilisation.

The study of this pamphlet should arouse both alarm and a determination to take instant action;

dysentery, foot-and-mouth disease, and horse-influenza. The common rat makes its way into the store places and kitchens of our houses and restaurants, where, besides contaminating our food with its germ-laden dejecta and parasites, it brings a wealth of indescribable filth from its favourite haunts in the adjoining sewers and

drains. Need one say more? The common rat is fearfully prolific, as may be judged from the fact that the progeny of a single pair might, in ten years, supposing none to die a violent death, amount to no less than 48,319,698,843,030,344,720 individuals! Of course, such a calculation is purely theoretical; but we have at least one record of the produce of two females which, in thirteen months, in thirteen litters, produced 180 young.

The matter to-day is serious. From all parts of the country come complaints of the great increase in the numbers of rats, and of the great damage they are doing to agriculture and the produce of the allotment-holder. This increase, of course, is due directly to the war; for military service, the manufacture of munitions and other war material, and the great rise in wages in the towns, have all contributed to denude the country and the towns of the labour formerly devoted to rat extermination. And a further factor has been introduced in the need for enforcing economy in the use of food-stuffs, which has given rise to a series of regulations prohibiting the use of food-stuffs as bait for traps. The result of such regulations in this regard is deplorable. It seems to have been forgotten that the amount of food used as bait would be but a drop in the ocean, compared with the amount consumed by the rat thus protected! Some relaxation of the regulations on the part of the Food Controller should at once be made, or disaster awaits us.

War on the rat must begin at once. But, as Mr. Hinton points out, should we succeed in materially reducing its numbers, then, in proportion, the number of house-mice will inevitably increase; and these are almost as dangerous. Thus it is obvious we must declare war, also, on the mice. I have given no more than a hint of the nature of this really masterly pamphlet, but I trust that I shall persuade my readers, for their own sakes, to possess themselves of a copy for careful and thoughtful study. W. P. PYCRAFT.



THE PEKIN REVIEW OF THE ITALIAN IRREDENTIST CORPS: STANDARD-BEARERS AT THE HEAD OF THE COLUMN. Among the prisoners taken from the Austrians by the Italian Army were many men of Italian birth from the oppressed provinces of the Trentino, Trieste, and Dalmatia, under Austrian rule. They had fought for Austria unwillingly, and have since been formed into a special corps on the side of the Allies. Those sent to Pekin were reviewed by the Italian authorities.—[Italian Naval Official Photograph.]

mice belong—the three species which, more than any others, demand of us the most careful vigilance are aliens of Asiatic origin. But, unfortunately for us, they have linked their fortunes

for these creatures not only destroy millions of pounds' worth of food annually, but they keep alive, and spread, some of the most virulent of diseases such as plague, trichinosis, rat-bite fever,



## NATIONAL WELFARE: A MODEL HEALTH CENTRE OF THE FUTURE.

DRAWN BY W. R. ROBINSON FROM A DIAGRAM BY MAJOR BIDDULPH PINCHARD, R.A.F., ILLUSTRATING LECTURES BY SIR BERTRAND DAWSON.



## COMPRISING CLINICS, HOSPITAL, GYMNASIUM, AND PLAYGROUNDS: A DESIGN FOR A MODEL HEALTH CENTRE.

New that the establishment of a Ministry of Health is being so widely discussed, this design for a model health centre on the outskirts of a typical town of 30,000 inhabitants is of remarkable interest. Our drawing has been made from a diagram illustrating the Cavendish Lectures delivered before the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society by Major-General Sir Bertrand Dawson, G.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician-in-Ordinary to the King and Physician to the London Hospital. These very valuable lectures have been published by Messrs. Cassell as a pamphlet entitled "The Nation's Welfare: The Future of the Medical Profession." A further account of their contents is given in an article given elsewhere in this number. The building in the foreground is a Curative Clinic with accommodation for ten doctors, waiting, examination, and operating rooms, radio-

graphic institute, laboratory, and dispensary. Beyond it, one at either end, are two Preventive Clinics, containing services for Maternity Care, Infant Welfare, School Hygiene, Dentistry, and so on. Beyond these, again, is a diamond-shaped hatted Hospital, with two annexes (one containing an operating theatre), and verandahs for open-air treatment. Of the two smaller buildings beyond the hospital, that on the left is allotted to Hydrotherapy, and the right-hand one to massage, passive exercises, and electrical treatment. In the centre beyond these two buildings is a Gymnasium. All the buildings would be on the hatted plan. Beyond the Gymnasium are shown the playing fields, with a covered playground, for use in wet weather. Nearer the town is an enclosure for play and physical training for children under eight years old.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



## FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CLAUDE HARRIS, ADAMS, LAWRENCE, DONOVAN HICKLING, LAPAYETTE, SWAIN, LUDON, BARNETT, ELLIOTT AND FREY, AND SAWYER



CAPT. W. M. UPJOHN,  
Welsh Guards. Son of Mr.  
W. H. Upjohn, K.C., and  
Mrs. Upjohn, of Sloane Street,  
and Lynton, Kent. Killed  
on active service.



LIEUT. JOHN W. MOORE,  
R.E. Well known in Dunham  
naming circles. Killed by  
the explosion of an enemy  
mine while on active  
service.



CAPT. NORMAN MULLER,  
West Yorkshire Regiment. Nephew of  
Colonel and Mrs. G. H. Muller, of Brad-  
ford, Yorkshire. Officially reported killed  
in action.



CAPT. THOMAS HADDON,  
Elder son of the late Mr.  
Thomas Haddon, of Middle-  
wick, and of Mrs. Haddon,  
of Haddonhurst, Middlewick.  
Died of wounds.



CAPT. E. C. K. CLARKE,  
M.C.,  
London Regt. Only son of  
Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Clarke, of  
Hampstead. Was awarded  
the Military Cross in July.



LIEUT. C. S. MOSSOP,  
D.S.O.,  
Royal Air Force. Has been  
officially reported as having  
been killed while on active  
service.



BRIG.-GEN. L. W. P. EAST,  
C.M.G., D.S.O.,  
Royal Artillery. Only surviving  
son of the late Rear-Admiral  
J. W. East. Has been killed  
while on active service.



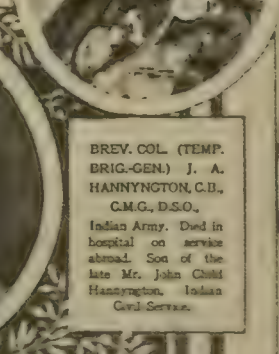
LIEUTENANT E. W.  
FRY,  
Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve,  
Drake Battalion. Has been  
officially reported as killed  
while on active service.



LT.-COL. REGINALD  
NAPIER SETTLE,  
D.S.O., M.C.,  
Reported wounded and  
missing; now reported  
killed. Son of Lieut.-  
Gen. Sir Henry Settle,  
K.C.B., D.S.O., and  
Lady Settle, Lowndes  
Street, S.W.



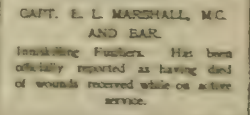
MAJOR G. H. MUSGROVE, D.S.O.,  
Central Postal Directory, Canadian Expeditionary  
Force. Has been officially reported as  
having been killed while on active service  
at the Front.



BREV. COL. (TEMP.  
BRIG.-GEN.) J. A.  
HANNINGTON, C.B.,  
C.M.G., D.S.O.,  
Indian Army. Died in  
hospital on service  
abroad. Son of the  
late Mr. John Child  
Hannington, Indian  
Civil Service.



CAPT. G. DE C. MILLAIS,  
Bedfordshire Regt. Killed in action.  
Elder son of Lieutenant-Commander  
and Mrs. Millais, Compton's Brow,  
Moreham. Mentioned in despatches.  
April 21.



CAPT. E. L. MARSHALL, M.C.  
AND BAR,  
London Regiment. Has been  
officially reported as having died  
of wounds received while on active  
service.



SECOND-LIEUTENANT  
A. H. H. HORN,  
London Regiment. Has been  
reported as having been  
killed while on active service  
at the Front.



CAPT. JAMES THOMPSON  
ROBINSON,  
Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Fifth  
son of Mr. J. C. G. Robinson,  
of Myrobella, Belfast. Killed  
in action.



2nd LIEUT. HENRY JOHN  
HERDMAN, M.C.,  
Hertfordshire Regt. Son of Mr. Walter  
Hensman, Buckhurst Hill. Killed in  
action.



LIEUT. A. GRANVILLE  
SHARP,  
Royal Field Artillery. Son  
of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur  
Sharp, of Uplands, Kroom-  
stadt, South Africa.



LIEUT. HUGH R. BALD-  
WIN,  
Irish Guards. Reported  
officially as having been  
killed while on active service  
at the Front. Aged 23.



# The Surrender of Bulgaria.

## THE EFFECT OF THE BULGARIAN COLLAPSE.

THOUGH the unconditional surrender of Bulgaria is great and glorious news, we must beware of the anticipation of too great military results as an immediate consequence. The terms of surrender give us possession and control of all means of communication in Bulgarian territory; they provide for the immediate disarmament and demobilisation of the Army; and for the evacuation of all occupied territory outside Bulgaria proper.

When these conditions become effective, the land communications between the Central Empires and Turkey will be completely severed, and it is difficult to see how, deprived as she will be of the munitions and supplies which have reached her in a steady stream by way of the Constantinople Railway, Turkey can effectively remain in the war. Apart from that, it is more than

probable that, defeated and war-weary as she is, she will, before long, follow the example of Austria. So far, however, no definite decision has been concerned, it will take some time to bring about effect to the terms of surrender. At the same time, it is certain that the Central Empires will have no nerve to restore the situation. It is not probable that she will be able to act effectively in Bulgaria. What is more likely is that she will devote her energies to the constitution of a new front along the left bank of the Danube, entailing the complete evacuation of Serbia. Even this she will find difficult, for the reason that Roumania is hardly likely to remain quiet in view of the changed situation; and if Turkey falls out of the war, and thus affords access to the Black Sea to the Allies, the German position in the Near East will become untenable. Nor are the peoples of the Ukraine and the Caucasus to be left out of the account.

They have no love for the Central Empires, and were before Bulgaria came into the war. The Black Sea is still a German lake, and communications are open by way of the Roumanian ports and Odessa, though the facilities they afford for the reinforcement and munitionment of the Eastern partner are not comparable to those of the railway. However these questions may work out, we have not only secured the most important material results, but the Bulgarian surrender is of the highest moral importance. It is a symptom of the effect on the enemy peoples, and as a symptom of the coming collapse of the whole Central Alliance.

W. W.

*"The Allied Armies captured a large number of prisoners and an immense quantity of booty."*



AFTER BATTLE: BULGARIAN PRISONERS CARRYING THEIR WOUNDED TO FIELD AMBULANCES OF THE ALLIES.

In an official note appended to General Franchet d'Esperey's despatch from Salonika, it was said: "The victorious operations which in less than a fortnight have brought the Allies as far as Uskub and into enemy territory have induced the Bulgarian Army to lay down its arms. On Sunday (September 29), at 11 p.m., the Plenipotentiaries of the Bulgarian Government signed an armistice at Salonika. To-day (Monday) at noon

hostilities ceased between the Bulgarian forces and the Allied Armies." Of the operations leading up to this it was written: "The Allied Armies captured a large number of prisoners and an immense quantity of booty." This means that some 300,000 men must be deducted from the strength of the Central Powers. On Oct. 1 it was stated unofficially that Turkey was putting out "feelers" for an armistice.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY C.N.



# "... AT NOON HOSTILITIES CEASED BETWEEN THE BULGARIAN FORCES AND THE ALLIED ARMIES": VICTORS—AND USKUB.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., E.N.A., RUSSIAN OFFICIAL, FRENCH OFFICIAL.



ATTACKERS OF THE BULGARIAN LEFT, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE BRITISH: GREEK OFFICERS OBSERVING THE EFFECT OF GUN-FIRE.



AT USKUB, RECENTLY ENTERED BY FRENCH CAVALRY: GERMAN TROOPS AT A RELIGIOUS SERVICE IN THE OLD SERBIAN CAPITAL.



AT USKUB, RECENTLY ENTERED BY FRENCH CAVALRY: A BULGARIAN BAGGAGE-COLUMN IN THE SQUARE OF THE OLD SERBIAN CAPITAL.



"THE ALLIED ARMIES CAPTURED A LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS": GREEK SOLDIERS ESCORTING BULGAR PRISONERS ALONG A TRENCH.



ATTACKERS OF THE BULGARIAN RIGHT, ALONG WITH THE ITALIANS: YUGO-SLAVS THE SERBIAN PRINCE REGENT INSPECTING OFFICERS.



ATTACKERS OF THE BULGARIAN CENTRE, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE FRENCH: SERBIANS CAVALRY ON THE MARCH.



ATTACKERS OF THE BULGARIAN LEFT, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEKS: BRITISH—STORES MULE-DRAWN ALONG A LIGHT RAILWAY.



ATTACKERS OF THE BULGARIAN RIGHT, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE YUGO-SLAVS: ITALIANS INFANTRY ON THE MARCH AT SALONIKA.



ATTACKERS OF THE BULGARIAN CENTRE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE FRENCH: SERBIANS—INFANTRY LISTENING TO A PATHETIC ADDRESS BY AN OFFICER.



ATTACKERS OF THE BULGARIAN LEFT, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEKS: BRITISH WHILE RESTING IN A TRENCH.



ATTACKERS OF THE BULGARIAN CENTRE, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SERBIANS: FRENCH INFANTRY RESTING BEFORE AN ORDER TO ATTACK.

The official note added to General Franchet d'Espèrey's communiqué (published on October 1) said: "The victorious operations which in less than a fortnight have brought the Allies as far as Eski and into enemy territory have induced the Bulgarian Army to lay down its arms. On Sunday, at 11 p.m., the plenipotentiaries of the Bulgarian Government signed an armistice at Salonika. To-day (Monday) at noon hostilities ceased between the Bulgarian forces and the Allied Armies. It was on the morning of September 15 that two French divisions and a Serbian division, advancing to the assault of the formidable mountain barrier formed by Mount Vetrnik, Dobropolje, and Sokol, opened on the enemy front the breach which was to lead to collapse. Through this breach, which was gradually enlarged, the Serbian armies and French and Greek detachments supporting them poured with increasing energy . . . towards their

principal objective, the region of Kavadar and Demir Kapu, which they reached on September 22. Cutting simultaneously the communications of the 1st Bulgarian Army on the Vardar and those of the 2nd Bulgarian-German Army north of Monastir . . . all the Allied forces gradually came into the attack. On September 18 the Anglo-Hellenic divisions reacted, after a desperate struggle, the enemy positions at Doiran, holding up in this region big Bulgarian forces. From September 21 onwards the Italian, Greek, and French troops of the army of Monastir came into action. On September 22 the general pursuit began and was carried out with the utmost ardour and splendid vigour. . . . On the evening of the 26th the Bulgarians asked for an armistice and announced the despatch of plenipotentiaries."



# THE SURRENDER OF BULGARIA: PERSONALITIES ON BOTH SIDES.

BY F.N.A. I. ILLUSTRATED BY KARANTJANOFF AND A.L.A.



GENERAL LUKOFF.

General Lukoff, Commander of the 2nd Bulgarian Army, was one of the three Bulgarian plenipotentiaries deputed to arrange the surrender.



MARSHAL MISHITCH AND GENERAL MILNE.

Marshal Mishitch is in command of the Serbian forces, under the Crown Prince of Serbia. Lieut-General G. F. Milne is Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Balkans.



KING FERDINAND AND THE EMPEROR KARL.

King Ferdinand (seen on the left) was born in 1861 and was elected to the crown of Bulgaria in 1887. The Emperor Karl of Austria succeeded the late Emperor Francis Joseph.



M. MALINOFF.

M. Malinoff, Premier Minister of Bulgaria, was one of the three Bulgarian plenipotentiaries deputed to arrange the surrender.



THE PRINCE REGENT OF SERBIA.

The Crown Prince (Regent) of Serbia, as titular Commander-in-Chief of the Serbian Army, accompanied it in the great advance. He is King Peter's second son, and was born in 1888.



GENERAL FRANCHET D'ESPEREY.

General Franchet d'Esperey is Commander-in-Chief of the French Army of the Orient and also Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in Macedonia. In congratulating him on the victories which caused the surrender of Bulgaria, M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, said that the operations "do the utmost honour to the High Command, which prepared and directed them."

It was announced on September 30 that Bulgaria had agreed to unconditional surrender, and that the Bulgarian envoys had on the previous day signed with General Franchet d'Esperey, the Allied Commander-in-Chief in Macedonia, an armistice to last until the final peace settlement. The main terms were that the Bulgarian Army should be at once demobilised, all Greek and Serbian territory evacuated, all Bulgarian means of transport

placed at the disposal of the Allies, and Bulgarian territory made available for Allied operations against the enemy. The three Bulgarian envoys sent to Salznika by M. Malinoff, the Premier of Bulgaria, to arrange the surrender, were General Lukoff, Commander of the Bulgarian 2nd Army; M. Liaptcheff, Bulgarian Minister of Finance; and M. Radoff, who has been Bulgarian Minister at Berne and at Bucharest.

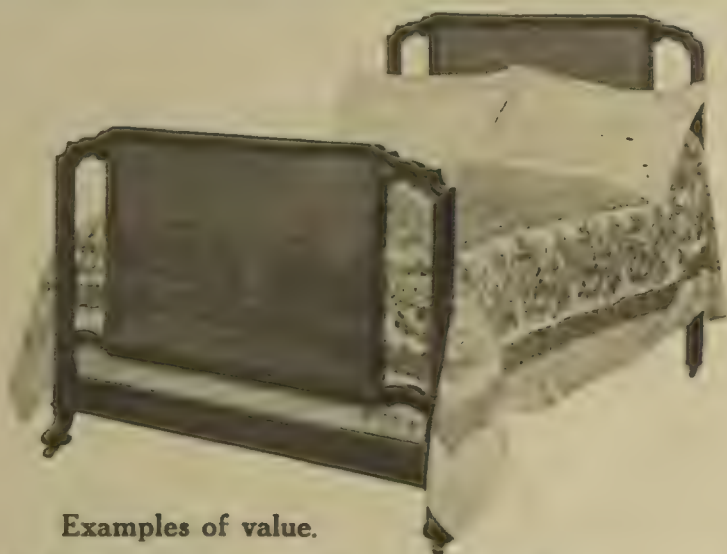


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## LADIES' NEWS.

FURS are purchased only at places of the highest reputation: in no part of feminine expenditure is it

so true that the best is always the cheapest. This does not imply that sable and chinchilla and ermine are best because they are the most expensive; but that, whatever fur is decided upon, the best of it is the most reliable investment. The sets for the coming months are very smart, the collars high and comely, the draped cloths are in special favour. These can, in skilled hands and by expert advice, be made very kind to the figure, giving tall and graceful impression. A head of a fur department will even venture on a gentle drilling of a favourite customer in the most effective way of wearing her furs, such efforts at Harrods have sometimes been productive of quite excellent results.



A STYLISH AND USEFUL COAT.

No woman need fear the approach of winter when she can get a coat of seal musquash such as the one depicted above. Though it is eminently useful, elegance has not been forgotten in its making; which is not to be wondered at when we hear that Harrods are its creators. Its cost is 65 guineas.

On Monday begins, at Harrods' wonderful establishment, a special opportunity, lasting six days, for obtaining the very newest and nicest knitted and woven coats for

wear during the coming months at an appreciable reduction from their price at other times. This is a real boon to dress-understanding women. Nothing is a bargain to them if it is after-season: what they want is before-season, and Harrods give it to them. The coats are most fascinating: some are in a mixture of silk and wool, warm and light; while the combinations in colour produce the most up-to-date effects, such as pink and fawn, blue and silver, purple and beige. As an example of the advantages of special week purchases, these are sold at 99s. 6d., instead of their real price, £5 19s. 6d. The all-wool knitted coats are in the richest and newest colours, and there are wraps at 21s. 6d., instead of 25s. 6d., which will be found cosy, becoming, and novel-looking. There are silk jumpers, too, of the most dainty and *décoré* description; and it is all these things that are offered at such substantial reductions. Quite the right method of keeping our sex loyal to the big stores known the world around as Harrods and best.

Women did not allow the headgear of the Italian Carabinieri to go unnoticed. Several were heard to say that they would make very becoming and practical autumn hats, so we may look out for plush, velours, and beaver fashioned à la Carabinieri. Their coming into vogue will necessitate careful coiffures at the back, for they turn up there very uncompromisingly. Whatever may be said of the becomingness and youth-giving appearance of bobbed hair to the face, nothing nice may be truthfully stated as to the back view. There are women who have rushed in for this craze who are now constrained to go where the addition of hair is cultivated as a fine art, as at Maison George, 40, Buckingham Palace Road. Lucky for those who interfere with Nature's provision of hair, or for whom it fails, that "La Naturelle," from this house, outdoes Nature, for it is even prettier and more becoming than what the good Dame gives us.

Some of our women give us pause this trying war-time because they look so fresh, so fair, so youthful that almost we accuse them of lack of feeling. Not so; they have seen the marks of strain and stress on others, and have averted them from their own appearance by using Ganesh Diable Tonic, one of the finest preparations for clearing, cleaning, and whitening the skin that Mrs. Adair, the expert who is hailed for her success in two Continents, has produced. It closes the pores, is a splendid wash for tired eyes, and an unfailing skin tonic, preventing lines and wrinkles—even erasing them. These wise women place themselves under skilled treatment at 92, New Bond Street, where the best preparations for each case are prescribed. So do they add to the cheerful outlook upon life which is quite patriotic in these times. A sample



THE CHARM OF SKUNK.

For women, as well as elegance, could there be anything more charming than the subtle whiff which can be detected at Harrods? It combines smartness and pleasantness in exceptional degree. It is priced at 95 guineas.

had their clothes from Paris or Vienna, they were always, from a fashion or style point of view, and sight. What they will be this winter is hard to imagine. A visit to Liberty's, in those autumn days, gives us real reason for self-gratulation—one of the pleasantest things extant. Never have the fashions of this most celebrated house appeared so full of fascination for colour, variety, texture, and general charm. Convenience, too, is guaranteed; in the new Priory cloth, in beautiful autumnal art shades, are ready-to-wear dresses. There are different models finished with hand-printed Rani satin in three sizes at £4 14s. 6d. These leave nothing to be desired; they are graceful, comfortable, and a delight to the eye. Besides the art colours, they are provided in black.

Little of Ganesh Diable Tonic can be had for 1s. by mentioning this paper. The prices are 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 21s. 6d., and 25s. 6d., and the larger the bottle the cheaper the contents. It does not do to take every care of our body and neglect our face, which has to encounter all manner of atmospheres, and which is particularly sensitive to our emotions. Character-lines are not objectionable, but worry-lines undoubtedly are. Adair preparations will banish them.

The female Hun—the name of lady, and far less that of woman, may not be degraded to those who behaved as their Red Cross females did—are having a poor time as regards dress. With the exception of the rich among them, who

## MENTAL INDIGESTION.

By GEORGE HENRY.

I got into a railway carriage the other morning just in time to hear the commencement of one of those rip-snorting arguments that do so much to liven up an otherwise somnolent line.

The subject—well, I don't think one need draw the reader into it. It really doesn't matter. What concerned one at this time, and still concerns one now, was the intellectual aspect of this warfare of words.

Brown started off with a long tirade. He spilled facts and figures that did not seem to me to bear mature consideration. He eloquently voiced some epigrammatic phrases that somehow seemed to have a ring of familiarity.

Jones responded in like manner and, curiously enough, his alleged facts and figures, as also his epigrammatic phrases, also gave one the impression of being old, familiar friends.

The argument waxed fast and furious, now and again fading out to mere ineptitude as each man got out of his depth. . . .

Afterwards, when I had time to think it all over, I came to the startling realisation that neither Brown nor Jones was voicing his own thoughts. Now I came to think it, I remember that Brown was carrying a copy of the "Daily Snort," while Jones was a reader of the "Morning Rumble." Little wonder that some of those epigrammatic slogans sounded well-worn. It also explained why the argument had occasionally degenerated in futile spluttering when the two men got into realms of thought which had not been explored for them by their favourite journalists.

I have coined a term for their mental state—"Mental Indigestion."

There is a close analogy between the mind and the body in this respect. If you overeat the stomach and neglect to take sufficient exercise, sooner or later you will find that the stomach does its work inefficiently. You feel torpid and "heavy" and quite a number of unpleasant symptoms are the final result. It is just the same with the mind. Fill your mind with facts and neglect to exercise it and you will get mental indigestion. And then, like the chronic dyspeptic, you fly for succour to artificial aid.

The dyspeptic pours stuff out of bottles into his stomach—stuff that artificially digests his food for him.

The sufferer from "mental indigestion" gets ready-made intellectual digestion by letting somebody else form his opinions for him. His daily paper performs the same function as the dyspeptic's "dope."

Now, if there is one thing above all others that the experience of the last four years has taught us, it is the necessity for every individual to think for himself—to consider every aspect of every question, individual or national, that crops up; and to form a mature, unbiased opinion upon it.

I venture to assert that if every man and woman of the nation formed his or her opinion on these lines, we should be within measurable distance of a real Utopia.

Further, if every man read one-quarter of the amount he usually reads and thoroughly digested that quarter the individual and the nation would be the better for it.

Over and over again the nation has been stampeded into chaotic action merely by the constant repetition of some superficially ingenious parrot cry which, if it had been the subject of careful reflection, would have received the contempt of indifference.

Right thinking means right action. I would like to see that sound, sane axiom blazoned in heavy type beneath the title of every newspaper, magazine and journal in the country, as a reminder to all men that every individual is free to blaze his own trail in the vast empire of the mind.

As it is, mental indigestion is a very prevalent disorder. It does not confine itself to any one class—there's quite as much evidence of mental indigestion at Westminster as there is in Wigan.

But thank goodness, every man is not so oppressed. Within the last three years a silent but overwhelming revolution of thought has been going on in our midst. There is a vast army of men and women in existence to-day who have learned the laws of thought, have realised the powers that were in them, have been taught that every individual is capable of efficient intellectual effort on his or her own behalf.

And saying this I have reached the point where this article is elevated to the dignity of advertisement; for these men and women are Pelmanists.

To me it seems that the greatest value of Pelmanism is in its ability to show all men how to throw

off the intellectual torpidity and brain-sloth that comes of mental indigestion.

I know men who, before Pelmanism came to them, would have been utterly at a loss to express their opinions on any subject. They had never sufficiently considered a subject to form an opinion and, consequently, lacked the confidence to try. Now, because they have been led to examine into their own thought-processes they find it a matter of ease to take any subject, separate and classify its components or deduct an opinion from a set of circumstances. Instead of taking for granted all that they are told, they go about the world with eyes and ears alert and, from their observations, they create ideas for themselves. And in this wise are they nearer the truth than the "mental dyspeptic" can ever hope to be.

I have just been privileged to read an essay on Pelmanism written by a well-known lady of title, who is a student of the system. She says "Next to absence of thought, sloth and confused thought is rampant among us. People take their opinions from newspapers, from rumour, from their neighbours, anywhere except from their informed recesses of their own minds. Pelmanism strikes at the root of two great national defects—mental sloth and fear of efficiency. It reveals to every student that he has in him the power to think for himself, to control and govern his life. . . ."

If this were all that Pelmanism did—and in point of fact it is but a tithe of the benefit that results from its study—if it were all, I repeat, Pelmanism would yet be the greatest educational force—the most powerful influence for good—that this generation has seen.

The time is coming when, even more than in the present, right thinking will be a vital necessity if we are to rebuild a stately social order from the ruins that now confront us, and in that time the Pelmanists—now adding to their numbers by thousands every week—will play a great part in the great efforts which must be made to arrive at the fruition of great ideals.

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## THE REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT IN GERMANY.

BY E. B. OSBORN.

THE most experienced observers of German affairs and the German character are convinced that the last stage of Germany's struggle against the defeat that is now seen to be inevitable will be marked by sudden, spectacular changes in the form of the German Government. Many of those who know the Germans well—better than they know themselves, in fact—feel sure that a feature of their final "peace offensive" will be the ostentatious scrapping of all the leaders who were responsible for bringing about the war. When Belgium and Northern France have to be evacuated, I am willing to lay odds that all the world-infamous dignitaries will be thrown overboard—just as travellers pursued by wolves have been known to throw their fur robes out of the sleigh in order to delay the pursuit and avert destruction—or, at any rate, postpone it. This will be done to placate the demagogues in the Allied countries who talk of "our German friends," and insist that no penalty for past offences must be exacted from a democratised Germany. It will also gratify the racial peculiarity noticed by Caesar in the Alemanni, who used to flog or burn the images of tribal deities who did not reward their worshippers. I for one should not be surprised if a German Republic were established as a last despairing act of political camouflage.

But nobody acquainted with the essential Boche thinks there will ever be a German revolution in the sense that there has been a French Revolution. What happened in 1848-49, when a great storm of revolutionary feeling swept over Europe, seems to me proof positive that the German is too obsequious to the drill-sergeant (especially if he wears a crown) and, paradoxically speaking, too much of a



FRANCE'S ARMY OF 12,000 DOGS: AN "AMBULANCE" CONVEYING INJURED ANIMALS TO HOSPITAL.

French Official Photograph.

sentimentalist ever to succeed in breaking up the foundations of his social order. In March 1848,



FRENCH WAR-DOGS AT THE FRONT: A "SICK PARADE"—THE VET. MAKING HIS INSPECTION.

The French Army has 10,000 dogs under training, and many have been mentioned in despatches. They are employed as sentinels, to guard prisoners, carry messages and ammunition, to act as guides to blind soldiers, and to help in taking first aid to the wounded. Of over 3,000 medically treated last year, 4,196 were returned fit for duty.

French Official Photograph.

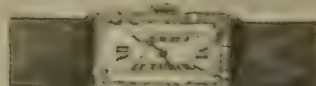
the *annus mirabilis* of revolution in Germany, many strange things happened. The King of Bavaria had to abdicate, and King Frederick William IV. of Prussia was compelled to bow bareheaded before the mutilated bodies of the rebels shot down by his troops in Berlin. The Crown Prince of Prussia—the *Helden-Kaiser* of 1870-71—had to shave off his beard and take sanctuary in England, where Louis Philippe was already in residence. The bar-room orators formed themselves into a company (unlimited liability) for realising the Millennium, the spate of crowd-compelling eloquence ceased not by night or day, and the following song in praise of the revolutionary flag—now the flag of the German Empire!—was thundered out in all the thoroughfares—

The Black betokens death to tyrants  
Who, lightning, nailed us to the tree.  
And Red's the blood we poured as offering  
For Justice and for Liberty.  
But Gold is Freedom's blossoming . . .

The scenes over which these very colours have flickered of late confirm Dahlmann's confession that it was power, not freedom, which the

German soul required. Here is a story in Prince Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen's account of the barricade-fighting in Berlin. One Lieutenant von Krawell was stopped at a barricade, and called out: "You fellows must be mad! Don't you see I must go on duty?" They made a gap for him to pass.

The rising had no roots save in the cosmopolitan quarters of the cities; and even there it was the most faint-hearted revolution in history. If there should be a German revolution, it will be a mere pretence for defrauding the free Western peoples; later on, when we had cast away the fruits of victory, we should see Hohenzollerns and Hindenburgs beginning preparations for another war for world-domination.



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## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## THE DRURY LANE PAGEANT.

THANKS to Mr. L. P. ... that past master in the art of pageantry ... the flower of the theatrical profession, which was able at once to pay a well-deserved compliment and enjoy the delight, whereof it never tires, of dressing up in the rôles of former stage celebrities, the

are five in celebration of Mr. Arthur Collins's twenty-one years of management at Drury Lane.

in view of the theatre's age and traditions, and that way Mr. Parker took, when he provided the

career of the house and its most famous production ...

of Betterton ... Mr. Sanderson, Garrick ... Mr. Siddons, Kean and ... brought to life ... and Johnson and Sheridan. To catalogue the modern artists who took part in the frolic would be to quote a "Who's Who" of the stage. But it is only fair to say that Miss Genevieve Ward and Mr. Lyn Harding appeared in the Restoration "Macbeth" scene; that Miss Lily Brayton and Mr. Frederick Ross posed, respectively, as Siddons and Garrick; that Mr. H. V. Esmond reincarnated Kean, and Mr. Dennis Badie was Sheridan; and that Miss Winifred Emery, Miss Gertrude Elliott, Miss Marie Lohr, Miss Lillah McCarthy, Miss Lillian Braithwaite, Miss Fay Compton,

and Miss Margaret Halstan were all picturesquely employed. Not least welcome was the singing of Mr. Frank Mullings and Miss Miriam Licette in a quaintly staged extract from "The Bohemian Girl," or the dancing of Miss Ivy Shilling as an old-time Columbine. Mr. Collins's speech suited the atmosphere, full of praise about others, and modest as to his own achievements; while with the right instinct he had ear-marked the proceeds of the pageant for the funds of one of the most unselfish classes

already doomed; and Mr. Hastings Turner has planned too many amusing episodes, and has far too good helpers in the leading members of the cast and in his composer, to feel hurt at being told that his libretto is not impeccable. Future audiences will find themselves quite content to join Mr. Owen Nares' hero in his chase of the irresistibly exuberant heroine of Miss Elsie Janis; and will only wish they could have more of her—so full of life and fascination is the actress, so well is she worth watching and hearing,

whether she is dancing gracefully or grotesquely; whether she is singing or whether she is reciting. For supporters apart from Mr. Nares, she has two nicely contrasted comedians in Mr. Will West and Mr. Stanley Lupino, and a trio of accomplished actresses in Miss Marjorie Essex, Miss Irene Magley, and Miss Madeline Seymour. There are many timely melodies from the pen of Mr. Herman Finck.

The popularity of the cigarette, which has proved one of the most valuable soothers of the nerves, as well as sources of enjoyment, in these days of stress, has created a host of connoisseurs, and to these the subtle flavour and aroma of Egyptian cigarettes such as the well-known "Kanopus," specially appeal. Climate is an important factor in the manufacture of the "Kanopus," which are made in Cairo

from mellow Oriental tobaccos, with the result that those who like cool smoking enjoy them, and not the less so because they are moderate in price. "Kanopus" cigarettes carry the Egyptian Government stamp on the tins.

Already wearing the Croix de Guerre, awarded in July by the French Government for her plucky work as a motor driver on the French Front, Miss Barbara Stirling, whose home is at Goring-on-Thames, has now been awarded the Silver Medal for Bravery by H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Serbia.



WITH THE AMERICANS IN FRANCE: OCCUPYING A NEW LINE.  
*French Official Photograph.*

of the community. That is to say, they were devoted to the theatrical charities.

## "HULLO, AMERICA!" AT THE PALACE

The new Palace revue is so full an entertainment that it can afford to shed a good deal of second-rate matter, and be quite long enough, and all the better for such excision. To dwell on the less satisfactory features of the show—one or two military scenes were the chief offenders—would serve no good purpose, because they are, no doubt,

## URODONAL

## and GOUT.

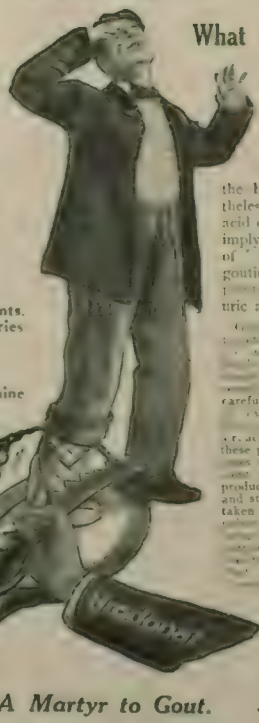
RHEUMATISM.  
GOUT. GRAVEL.  
CALCULI.  
NEURALGIA.  
SICK-HEADACHE.  
SCIATICA.  
ARTERIO-SCLEROSIS.  
OBESITY. ACIDITY.

## Urodonal

cleanses the Kidneys, Liver, and Joints. It maintains the flexibility of the arteries and prevents Obesity.

## Urodonal

is to Rheumatism and Gout what Quinine is to Fever.



## What is Gout?

Gout, in common with Rheumatism, is caused through arthritism (excess

of the blood). Nevertheless, excess of uric acid does not always imply the presence of "gout," whereas goutiness invariably points to excess of uric acid.

Doctors should take care to take the necessary steps to prevent the production of uric acid, and steps will have to be taken to eliminate the excess of uric acid. Urodonal is the most effective of the ... Académie de Médecine recommend the use of Urodonal, which is thirty-seven times more active than Lithia, as a solvent of uric acid, while possessing the ...

## A Martyr to Gout.

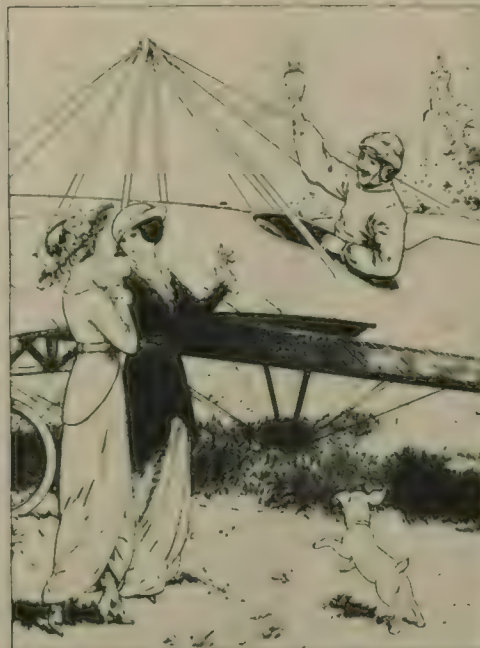
tage of being absolutely harmless (unlike other remedies of a similar kind), and not causing injury to the heart, brain, stomach, kidneys, or other organs, even when taken in large and repeated doses.

Dr. DAURIAN.  
Paris Faculty of Medicine.

## GLOBEOL

## The Ideal Tonic

CONVALESCENCE · NEURASTHENIA ·  
ANÆMIA · OVERSTRAIN



Globeol is a complete treatment for Anæmia. It imparts strength and vigour to the system, shortens the period of convalescence and gives a feeling of well-being and perfect health.

Globeol is an splendid tonic in cases of nervous exhaustion; it nourishes and regenerates the nerves, tones up the grey matter of the brain, increases nerve force, and augments the capacity for intellectual work.

Globeol is a safeguard against disease, as it increases the power of resistance of the system.

"That is how I manage to keep my nerve and avoid accidents; Globeol gives me the necessary strength and powers of resistance."

Price 4/- per bottle. Prepared at Chatelain's Laboratories, Paris. Obtainable from all Chemists, or direct, post free, 4/3, from the British Colonial Agents, HEPPELLS, Pharmacists, 104, Piccadilly, London, W. 1, from whom can also be obtained, post free, the full explanatory booklets, "Scientific Remedies" and "Treatise on Diet."



# The Ideal Beauty

What it is, and How to Possess it.

By "ESTELLE."

DO you know what it is like to read a novel—one that begins with a heroine whose charms are not enumerated, but whose personality and environment seem to have some resemblance to your own? And then, on page four or five, to find something of this sort: "Her (the heroine's) hair rippled in soft, shining waves round her delicately tinted face. She had one of those peach-like skins that never seem to roughen or to burn. Her eyes were hidden at the moment under long, silken lashes, but a dimple hovered at the corner of her red mouth, as she pulled a rose to pieces between her white hands"—and so on.

At this point, if you are analytic, you begin to compare this exquisite creature with yourself. With what results? To find that you are hopelessly at a disadvantage, and that you are lucky if you can find one point in your looks that can vie with her fictitious charms. The story loses half its interest; you are no longer identified with the heroine.

But has it ever occurred to you that with a little patience and perseverance, that flowery description, with one or two slight alterations, might be applied to YOU?

**YOU CAN'T HELP YOUR FEATURES—BUT** you can help your skin, your hair, your hands—and that is something. Look carefully at the description of your heroine. Nothing is said about her features, unless you count a dimple as a feature. Let us be systematic.

Her hair is described as "rippling in shining waves."

**YOUR HAIR WOULD BE JUST AS PRETTY** if you would shampoo your hair with stallax instead of that common soap or manufactured "wash" that you are ruining it with at present. If, owing to your unkind treatment, it is thin and inclined to split at the ends, you should try this simple home recipe. One package boranum, obtained from any chemist, mixed with  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint bay rum. Boranum possesses wonderful properties of renewing the strength, beauty, and natural colour of the hair. "Perhaps," you say, "this is all very well." Admitted that these preparations make the hair thick and glossy, how can anything but nature, or hot irons, produce "rippling waves"? Have you ever heard of silmerine?

A little liquid silmerine applied on the hair before going to bed and brushed out in the morning, will transform your straight locks into the most bewitching tight curls or fascinating "kinks," according to the amount used and your individual tastes.

To return to our heroine. "How can I ever accomplish a peach-like skin," you ask in despair, "and having secured it, how render it impervious to roughness and sunburn? No, it is too much." Nevertheless, there is much **TRUTH IN OLD PROVERBS**, and when you go glibly quote "Beauty is but skin deep," do you realise that you are stating a solid, undeniable fact—one on which a whole philosophy of beauty has been based?

Below a skin that may be blotched, roughened, and discoloured, is a complexion as clear and as fresh as a little child's. But how remove the ugly outer layer, the pores of which are clogged with waste matter? The skin is a delicate fabric, and no force must be used. Mercolised wax, which contains oxygen, will, if applied like ordinary cold cream, invisibly absorb the ugly outer cuticle, leaving the lovely new skin in all its glory.

To protect this delicate skin from the devastating effects of wind and weather, bathe the face and neck with a little clemite dissolved in water, which will form the lightest of films over the complexion, at the same time giving it the much-coveted "peach-like bloom."

As to the long, silky lashes, a little menna-line rubbed into the roots of the lashes with the tips of the fingers before going to bed will work wonders. If your hands are not as white as you would wish, a little lemon juice will remove bad stains, and bicrolum jelly will take away all redness and chapping.

A week or two of this treatment will make that description applicable to you. If you sit and pull a rose to pieces, any critical observer will have time to notice charms in you which attract immediate attention, and which will bear the closest scrutiny.



Princess Eugenie Cristoforo-Palcoque, Lady Collins, Lady Sykes, Lady Powell, Commander T. Wolfe Murray, Colonel Bagot-Chester, Colonel Perry are, amongst hundreds of Society leaders, grateful users of Mr. Geo. R. Sims' wonderful hair-grower Tatcho. What Tatcho has done for them, it can and will do for you.

## THERE'S NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH TATCHO.

That "Comparisons are Odious," does not always prove the rule. For instance: The comparison between your hair before and after a course of Tatcho treatment is exactly the reverse of "Odious." No result could give greater pleasure and satisfaction. You can then see your hair in a new light, a fresh perspective. Its glowing health, splendid glint and re-awakened life will be apparent not only to yourself, but to your friends. Tell them there is nothing to compare with **TATCHO**; its power is unrivalled.

## TATCHO

The HAIR GROWER

A scanty head of hair in a man or woman is a serious handicap, socially and commercially. Tatcho brings it back into health and vigour, and natural colour. TATCHO gives the hair more life and lustre; but it does far more, it feeds the hair at the roots, and induces a strong new growth. It is, in fact, the one remedy worthy the name hair-grower, which has been proved by hundreds of thousands of men and women all over the world. "Look at my hair now!" said Mr. Geo. R. Sims, author, dramatist, philanthropist and discoverer of the Hair-Grower—TATCHO, to the editor of the "Daily Mail," "Isn't that convincing evidence of the value of Tatcho? Ladies confirm my good opinion of it."

**A 4/6 TATCHO TEST bottle for 2/9.**

### SPECIAL TATCHO COUPON.

#### The TATCHO Hair Health Brush FREE.

In order to prove the superlative merits of Tatcho, the Company, inaugurated under the auspices of Mr. Geo. R. Sims, have set aside for trial purposes, 200,000 4/6 bottles of Tatcho for 2/9, and 50,000 Tatcho Hair Health Brushes. The brush entirely supersedes the old style insanitary hairbrush. All who decide to benefit by the use of a 4/6 trial bottle of Tatcho for 2/9 are entitled to participate in the distribution of the Tatcho Hair Health Brush. Each bottle of Tatcho bears the following guarantee of the discoverer:—

"I guarantee this preparation is made according to the formula recommended by me."

*Geo R Sims*

Get your Chemist, who is authorised to do so, to supply a 4/6 bottle for 2/9, or will be mailed from the **CHIEF CHEMIST, TATCHO Laboratories, Kingsway, London.**

Chemists and Stores everywhere,  
1/3 and 4/6,

## The British Seaman Carried On

in the face of vastly increased perils. He didn't strike for larger pay or stop to parley words. He merely carried on and ensured our food supply.



**YOU CAN HELP HIM to carry on in old age or disablement**

by subscribing for War Bonds, and then by donating your War Bonds to one of the charitable institutions managed by the Mercantile Marine Service Association. (Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1893.)

You will help us to carry on, and ensure that the dependents of those seamen who perish in their manly task will be provided for.

£120 War Bonds, or £6 per annum, will provide a Seaman's Widow's Pension.  
£300 " " " £16 " " will provide a Widow's Home.  
£500 " " " " " will endow a Widow's Apartment in the Andrew Gibson Memorial Home for Widows of Seamen.  
£1000 " " " " " will endow a Cabin in the Home for Aged Mariners.

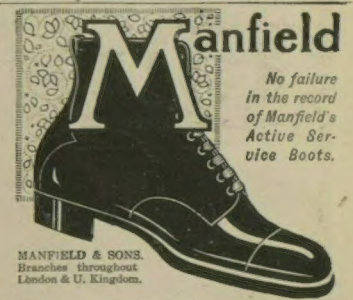
Send to-day the largest gift your means will allow to

The Secretary, **MERCANTILE MARINE SERVICE ASSOCIATION**,  
Tower Building, Water Street, Liverpool.



### HIMROD'S CURE FOR ASTHMA

the surest, quickest remedy for Catarrh, Ordinary Colds and Asthmatic troubles. The standard remedy for over 50 years.  
At all chemists 4/3 a tin.



## Rowland's Kalydor

**FOR THE SKIN**

is a luxury to use; delicately perfumed, gratefully soothing and healing, it promotes the healthy bloom of youth to the cheek, and a soft white smoothness to hands, neck, and arms—beauty, freshness, and a heightened charm of personality. You may safely rely upon the absolute purity and innocuous properties of this superior preparation, famous for over 80 years. Of Chemists and Stores, in 2/6 and 5/- sizes, or from **A. ROWLAND & SONS**, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

### PANAMA PEARL NECKLETS from 3 Gns.

Most Wonderful Reproduction. IMITATION IN PERFECTION. PERFECTION IN IMITATION.



Old Gold Jewellery. Bric-à-Brac. Bought or Exchanged.

**MACMICHAEL**, 48, South Audley Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1.





## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

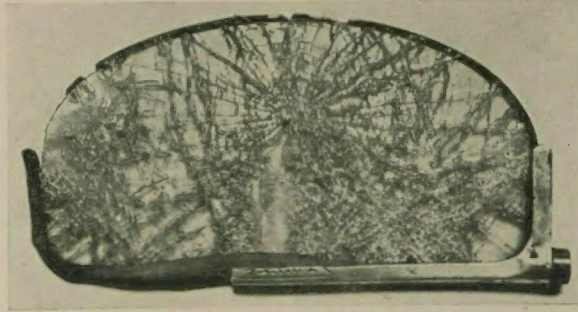
## The Roads of the Future.

In one of his speeches at Manchester recently, the Prime Minister spoke of the post-war construction of hundreds of miles of steel roads. Whether he was speaking from exact knowledge of what is to happen, or whether he based his prophecy on something else, is not clear—nor, perhaps, does it matter very much. The indication is there that the Government is fully alive to the necessity of highway reconstruction and improvement in view of the passing to the roads of much of our goods and passenger transport. Technically, the re-metalling of roads with steel plates should not present any great difficulties, and such a method of reconstruction should be more economical than other constructions both in first cost and upkeep, provided the highways so dealt with are not plated over a bad road-bed. It is from the latter that most of our main highways suffer most severely, and are such a heavy charge on the funds of highway authorities. The road engineers who laid them down to carry the comparatively light traffic of the coaching era could not and did not visualise the traffic

conditions of 150 years later, when the volume and weight to be carried by their roads would have increased out of all possible knowledge. Therefore, they laid down road-beds which, while they were perfectly adequate to

carry the traffic of the time, are hopelessly short of the requirements of to-day. The steel roadway is nothing very new, and where it has been laid down it has invariably proved successful, given the condition stated of an adequate bed; but, where the latter is not sufficiently substantial, the steel-plate method of surfacing is probably the worst known. It is obvious that where the plates sink unevenly for want of proper support there must be a series of sharp edges such as are not presented by any other construction, so that, if we are indeed to have steel roads, we shall have to face the expenditure of very large sums of money for the provision of new road-beds. That is not a matter that should be viewed too seriously. Transport conditions are undergoing a change which it would be almost correct to describe as a revolution, and if we want to take advantage of the new and better facilities which are being offered we must face the necessities of consequent provision for their adaptation. We can take as an analogous case the development of the railways. The last thing that acted as a deterrent to that development was the cost of laying down adequately constructed permanent way, and it must not be forgotten that the railways had to start

(Continued overleaf.)



A RELIC OF A BRAVE OFFICER: MAJOR MCCUDDEN'S WIND-SCREEN.

We illustrate a Triplex screen taken from the machine in which the late Major McCudden, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., met his death. It will be noticed that the whole of the Triplex glass is intact, while half the metal frame has been broken away.

## THE HAPPY GOAL BUT WHERE ARE THE OTHERS?



### WHERE ARE THE WIFE & CHILDREN?

Many a Soldier asks himself this question  
ANXIOUSLY again and again.

In the hot, dusty SLUMS, longing for cool  
sea-breezes, HUNDREDS are still waiting.

### HELP THE SOLDIERS' DEAR ONES TO HEALTH, REST, COMFORT.

FUNDS are urgently needed. All contributions most thankfully received and acknowledged by MISS WALKER, Hon. Secretary Fresh Air Department, Church Army, 53, Bryanston Street, London, W.1. Cheques crossed "Barclays", a/c Church Army, payable to Prebendary CARLILE, D.D., Hon. Chief Secretary.

The Church Army War Funds are registered under the War Charities Act, 1916.



### The Representative British Car

The characteristic qualities of the British nation have never been so strongly portrayed as during the war. Strength, endurance, pluck, and marvellous capacity have been shown in sublime degrees. In motordom the Daimler stands for all that is sound in engineering, coupled with the brilliant factor of the Daimler Sleeve-Valve Engine. The superiority of the Daimler Engine has never been challenged.

# Daimler

The Daimler Company, Ltd., Coventry.

### TRY IT IN YOUR BATH



BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

## SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.  
Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.  
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.  
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.  
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.  
Restores the Colour to Carpets.  
Cleans Plate and Jewellery.  
Softens Hard Water.

Price 1/4 per Bottle. Of all Grocers, Chemists, Etc.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

### For Beautiful Healthful Homes

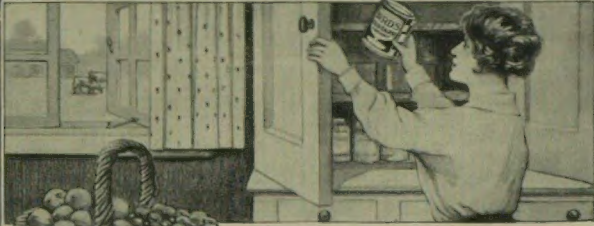
## HALL'S DISTEMPER

The Modern Decoration.  
ARTISTIC—DURABLE—ECONOMICAL.



HALL'S Distemper is when first applied a thorough disinfectant and germ destroyer. It dries quickly with a soft velvety appearance, and gives a wall surface hard and cement-like to withstand wear.  
Address enquiries to the Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:  
SIBSONS BROTHERS & Co., Ltd. HULL, Eng.





**"It is the amount of nourishment that counts—not the amount of food."**

This is important in these days of War rations. By carefully selecting the daily meals, Mothers can do much to maintain the pre-War standard of nourishment, even if the amount of food be less.

For instance, when you use a pint of milk to make a Bird's Custard, you add 25% to the amount of nourishment of the milk—"A very high achievement," says a famous scientist.

Thus, Bird's Custard adds enormously to the food value of milk, and in addition, transforms it from a thin fluid into a creamy satisfying dish.

## **Bird's** **Nutritious Custard**

should always be served with stewed fruits. Remember also that fruit and puddings served with Bird's Custard require little or no sugar.

C395b

*As beautiful as hair can be!*



*"You simply comb it thro'"*

### HOW TO PREVENT IT FROM GROWING GREY

THERE is no occasion for you to look unattractive or prematurely old because of grey, streaked with grey, white or faded hair. Don't let this condition, with its look of age, rob you of your youthful beauty and the wonderful opportunities which life offers. No matter how grey, prematurely grey, lustreless or faded your hair might be, Hinde's Hair Tint will revive the colour glands of Nature—promote a healthy condition of the hair and scalp—and cause all of your grey or faded hair to become evenly dark, soft, lustrous and beautiful. This preparation is not an ordinary hair dye, but an elegant toilet requisite, which is easily applied by simply combing it through the hair.

Hinde's Hair Tint is permanent in effect, natural in shade, washable and undetectable, and is guaranteed harmless by the highest medical authority. A medical certificate accompanies each bottle.

# HINDE'S

## HAIR TINT

For Grey or Faded Hair.

Of all Chemists, Stores and Hairdressers, **2/6 the Flask**, or direct from **HINDE'S, Ltd.**, 1, Tabernacle St., City, London.

Patentees and Manufacturers of the World-Famous Hinde's Wavers—Hinde's "Hindelife" Hair Brushes (which have been awarded highest honours at every exhibition to which they have been sent, since the Great Exhibition of 1851), the "New Matik" and "Very" Hair Brushes.



# PICCADILLY

CIRCUS  
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

When you smoke your first **PICCADILLY** Circus Cigarette you have made "a friend for life"—the most perfect hand-made Virginia Cigarette ever produced.

25 for  $1/8\frac{1}{2}$   
50 for  $3/5$  100 for  $6/10$

To be obtained of all High-class Tobacconists.

ALEXANDER BOGUSLAVSKY, Ltd., 55, Piccadilly, London, W. 1.

# Lotus

THIS winter, so scarce is glacé kid, the favourite leather for women's shoes, that various fabrics are being used as a substitute in making the light shoes, mostly the buckle variety, that will be worn next year.

And because all-leather shoes, like the one illustrated here, will then be at a premium, they are now being stored away by the shops appointed to sell Lotus and Delta.

So the best time to buy these shoes is now, to-day, for the number of pairs any one shop

can store away is limited, too limited to last more than a day or two next spring.

By looking ahead and buying now, women will secure not only all-leather shoes but will also save many shillings a pair. The present prices are: Lotus 22/6; Delta, with pump soles 19/9, with M. sewn soles 21/- a pair.

Lotus Ltd, Stafford  
Makers of Lotus and Delta Shoes  
City Telephone  
London Wall  
6989



Delta  
890—21/-  
Agents everywhere



with no provision at all—the roads had to be constructed in their entirety. In the case of the roads, we have at least something to start upon, and therefore expenditure cannot be nearly as heavy. But whatever it is, and whatever the method of reconstruction ultimately decided upon, this is certain—that after the war we shall have seriously to set to work upon a complete reorganisation and reconstruction of our highway methods, administrative as well as constructive.

#### A Comprehensive Record Scheme.

For the purpose of putting on record the performances of the Arrol-Johnston cars that have been produced under the present management of the concern, Arrol-Johnston, Ltd., would very much appreciate any information that would be of assistance to them in this direction. It is now over four years since they produced the Mark V. Arrol-Johnston car, and nine years since they produced Mark I. If owners of any Arrol-Johnstons from Mark I. to Mark V. would be good enough to communicate with them, stating the mileage, and any other information which

this request suggests, of their particular model since it has been in their possession, or if any past owners who, owing to war circumstances, have parted with their cars, would furnish them with facts of a similar nature, the company would sincerely value it. They believe that appreciative owners of Arrol-Johnston cars will be pleased to co-operate with them in their endeavours to put up for after-the-war consumption evidence showing why the Arrol-Johnston reputation has ever been a good one. It is the intention of Arrol-Johnston to maintain this reputation, as will be revealed in their post-war model, which is now as far advanced as circumstances will allow.

#### An Interesting Issue.

I had begun to wonder what had become of the interesting little "house organs" which before the war, and even since, were a feature of the motor trade. They still seem to flourish, if I am to judge by the September issue of the *Crossley Messenger*, which has just come to hand. The single theme is "Our Work for the R.F.C.," the story of which is very well told in verse and pictures.—W. W.

#### BOOKS WORTH READING.

- Scenes of Russian Life. Josephine Collina. 6s. net. (Constable)  
 Eastern Exploration: Past and Future. W. M. Flinders Petrie. 2s. 6d. net. (Constable)  
 A Minstrel in France. Harry Lander. 7s. 6d. net. (Methuen)  
 Crucifix Corner. C. N. and A. M. Williamson. 6s. net. (Methuen)  
 A Literary History of the Adelphi and Its Neighbourhood. Austin Breerley. 10s. 6d. net. (Fisher Unwin)  
 Joan and Peter. H. G. Wells. 9s. net. (Casell)  
 Special Performances. W. Pett Ridge. 6s. net. (Methuen)  
 The Lay of the Land. Robert A. Hamilton. 9s. net. (Allen and Unwin)  
 From Autocracy to Bolshevism. Baron P. Graeve Rix. 5s. net. (Allen and Unwin)  
 Cities and Sea-Coasts and Islands. Arthur Symonds. 7s. 6d. net. (Collins)  
 Buzz, Buzz! Capt. J. E. Agate. 7s. 6d. net. (Collins)  
 Tony Heron. C. Kenneth Burrow. 7s. 6d. net. (Collins)  
 Rhyme and Revolution in Germany. J. G. Legge. 15s. net. (Constable)  
 The Village Wife's Lament. Maurice Hewlett. 3s. 6d. net. (Secker)  
 Guildhall Memories. Alfred George Temple. F.S.A. 16s. net. (Murray)  
 Nelson's History of the War: Vol. XX. John Buchan. 2s. 6d. net. (Nelson)  
 Canadian Wonder Tales. Cyrus Macmillan; with Illustrations in Colour by George Sheringham. 12s. net. (The Bodley Head)  
 White Nights. Fyodor Dostoevsky. 4s. 6d. net. (Heinemann)

Watchmakers. Established 1851.

**SMITH'S ALLIES WATCH**  
 LUMINOUS  
 FRONT ABSOLUTELY UNBREAKABLE.  
 SILVER CASE. EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.  
 With Hinged Case, £3 30  
 Please write for Special List of Accessories for the Front.  
**S. SMITH & SON LTD.** ESTD 1851  
 WATCH MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY.  
 6, GRAND HOTEL BLDGS, TRAFALGAR SQ. W.C. & 68, PICCADILLY, W.

**ALARM**  
 The Alarm will arouse the Heaviest Sleeper.  
 Fine Brilliant and Sapphire Twin Ring. £12 12 0  
 A fine Assortment of Rings & Jewellery always in stock.  
 Fine Brilliant Ring, Open Circle Setting. £10 10 0  
**MEDICAL WRIST WATCH.**  
 Luminous Figures and Hands.  
 Screw in Dust and Damp-proof Case.  
 Luminous Alarm Watch. Perfect Timekeeper.  
 The back of the case is arranged for standing on table in waiting position. Every Watch Guaranteed.  
 Invaluable for Hospital Work.  
**S. SMITH & SON, LTD.** ESTD 1851  
 6, GRAND HOTEL BLDGS, TRAFALGAR SQ. W.C. & 68, PICCADILLY, W.

**The Great Germ OFFENSIVE**  
 begins with the colder weather. The warmth and brightness of summer have gone, and with them the disease-resisting power which they lend to the system.  
 With the first chill days comes a lowering of the vitality and a corresponding increase in the activity of disease germs.  
 Overwork; exposure; sudden changes of temperature; occupation of crowded rooms of workshops are all factors which aid the microbes' attack on the system.  
 You can successfully guard against all germs which attack the mouth and throat by taking

**EVANS' Pastilles**  
 The effective precautionary measure against the microbes of Influenza, Catarrh, Pneumonia, Diphtheria, etc.

THE unique antiseptic properties of EVANS' PASTILLES strengthen the vocal cords, allay and prevent irritation of the throat, and loosen any mucous secretions (phlegm) which may be present.

You can always recognise genuine Evans' Pastilles by the "raised bar" on each pastille—a patented mark which no other pastille possesses. Evans' Pastilles are the best and they are worth protecting from substitution.

Trench Evans' Pastilles are splendid for Odours. Trench Odours, and should be sent to our men at the Front.

1/3 per tin.

From Chemists or post free from the makers,  
 Evans Sons & Lecher & Webb Ltd., 56, Hanover Street, Liverpool, and at 22 William Street, New York. Sole Agents for Canada—The National Drug and Chemical Co. (of Canada) Ltd., Montreal, and branches.

**Ration Hints**  
 SAUCE WORCE  
 WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE  
 ENJOYABLE War-time Fare.  
 With the help of good Vegetables, Boiled Rice, LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and a little culinary skill, your meat rations can be made to go a long way and produce a variety of enjoyable dishes.

**Lea & Perrins**

**Carter's Little Liver Pills keep your Liver busy and active**

If the liver is right you will always be cheery and well. The first thing a doctor always asks about is the bowels. Carter's keep the bowels in good order.

Don't wait to be bilious. Keep **Carter's Little Liver Pills** handy and stop the first symptoms of bile. Good for Children.

But be sure they are Carter's.

**GENUINE** must bear signature

**Brent Good**

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

For Constipation  
 Biliousness  
 Sick Headache  
 Torpid Liver  
 Indigestion  
 Dizziness  
 Nervousness  
 Loss of Appetite  
 Sallow Skin

**THIS REMEDY HAS STOOD THE TEST**  
 Its Great Reputation has been built up by its unparalleled Success

**THE KEY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS**  
 That is the "AJAX" DRY-CELL BODY BATTERY, which infuses a new-born life into every nerve, muscle, and tissue of your weakened body. The most eminent Scientists confirm our contention that Electricity is the basis of all life, and when this life element is lacking, illness, weakness, and suffering step in.

Drive out your pains and aches; get back your strength; regain your health and happiness with Nature's own remedy. You are run down, suffer with Neurasthenia, Debility, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Stomach, Liver or Bladder Trouble. Make up your mind to find out all about this wonderful cure. Thousands of "AJAX" patients will tell you that the Battery achieves all we claim. It cures where all other remedies have failed, so do not hesitate; it is within your reach. The very first time that the "AJAX" pours its glowing stream of new life into your body will be the commencement of the end of your troubles. The "AJAX" is recognised as being the most perfected scientific electrocurative appliance in existence, and has proved to the full the immense value of the extraordinary curative power of that life-giving element, "Electricity," as it is pumped into the body by this wonderful appliance.

Send for the book to-day, entitled "Electricity, the Road to Health," which explains to you how you can cure yourself in the privacy of your own home without drugs or medicine.

**IT IS FREE**  
 You CERTAINLY VALUE YOUR HEALTH, so do not delay another minute; just sit down at once and write now—a postcard suffices—and immediately this book will be sent you, free, together with full information concerning the treatment.

**THE BRITISH ELECTRIC INSTITUTE (Dept. 163), 25 Holborn Viaduct, LONDON, E.C.1**